Fifth Series Vol. LX—No. 23

Thursday, April 8, 1976
Chaitra 19, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)

(Vol. LX contains Nos. 21—30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 23—Thursday, April 8, 1976/Chaitra 19, 1898 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 441 to 445, 448, 451 to 454, 456 and 460	1—33
Short Notice Question No. 1	34—41
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 446, 447, 449, 450, 455 and 457 to 459	41—46
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2203 to 2207, 2209, 2210, 2212 to 2230, 2232 to 2239, 2241 to 2259 and 2261 to 2269	46—97
Statement *re.* cancellation of a sitting of the House—	
Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah	98
Papers Laid on the Table.	98—100
Public Accounts Committee—	
Two hundred and first Report	100
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	
Twenty-sixth Report	100
Demands for Grants, 1976-77—	
Ministry of External Affairs	101—119
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	101—118
Ministry of Labour	119—86
Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya	121—29, 142—44
Shri R. N. Sharma	144—51
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	151—61
Shri Vasant Sathe	161—66
Shri Ram Singh Bhai	166—74
Shri Balgovind Verma	174—85
Shri S M Banerjee	185—86
Whooping Cough Prevention and Eradication Scheme Bill—*Introduced*	186—89

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Defence of India (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section 6*) by Shri Somnath Chatterjee—	
Motion to consider—*Negatived*.	190—228
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	190—94, 222—27
Shri M. C. Daga	194—97
Shri Arjun Sethi	197—99
Shri B. V. Naik	199—201
Shri Erasmo de Sequeira	201—203
Shri Sarjoo Pandey	204—207
Shri R. V. Bade	207—208
Shri D. K. Panda	209—10
Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma	210—12
Shri F. H. Mohsin	212—22
Profiteering Prevention and Price Control Bill by Shri K. Lakkappa—	
Motion to consider—	
Shri K. Lakkappa	228—35
Shri Ranabahadur Singh	235—36
Shri B. V. Naik	236—33
Shri K. Suryanarayana	244

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 8, 1976/Chaitra 19, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Kali Hydel Project

*441. SHRI B V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether State Government of Karnataka have submitted any proposals for the exploitation of iron and manganese ores in the submergible area of the Kali Hydel Project; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The main proposals made by the State Government of Karnataka in this regard and the action taken by the Union Government thereon are indicated below:—

(i) grant of mining leases for iron and manganese ore over an area of 19099 acres in the Kalinadi submersion zone to M/s. Mysore Minerals Limited. The Union Government have agreed to the proposal;

(ii) permission to M/s. Mysore Minerals Limited to directly export the iron/manganese ore produced from this area and remission of export duty. Since exports of these minerals are canalised through the MMTC, the proposal could not be agreed to. However, an assurance has been given to the State Government that the MMTC would take over the entire production programmed by M/s MML from this area, for exports;

(iii) relaxation of the existing restrictions on exports of manganese ore for the production from this area. The State Government requested for permission for exports of 70,000 tonnes of manganese ore during 1975-76, produced from this area. This was agreed to.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I know from the Minister as to what will be the value of the iron-ore and the manganese ore that is going to be extracted? What is the value of the deposit of this ore and how many years will be taken for its full extraction?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is difficult to say about the value because the value depends on the price prevailing at that time. To give an idea to the hon. Member I can say that this area which is likely to be submerged because of the construction of the dam, the quantity of manganese ore will be 1.3 million tonnes and iron ore about 1 million tonnes. This lease has been granted to the Mysore Mineral Corporation for ten years but they have tentatively worked out a programme for five years to exploit this area.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I had requested for the value only for this reason that the Kali Hydro-electric project which is going to generate approximately 1230 MW would be costing in the neighbourhood of 700 to 800 crores and the value of this iron-ore—the project itself will generate as a consequence of digging it up and being submerged in due course of time—will go a long way in financing the cost of Kali hydro-electric project. Under the circumstances whether the Government intends to plough back the earnings from the export of these minerals back into the Kali hydro-electric project?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is entirely a different question. Whatever be the value of the mineral it is not necessary that that will be ploughed back. The Government of India and the State Government have worked out their own budget. They have to take into account the other sources because the construction is taking place. Therefore, the money will be available for the construction of this important project whether it comes from the sale of that mineral or from other sources. Our main concern is that because of the construction of the dam this important and rich mineral should not be submerged and lost to the nation. Therefore, we are giving priority to its exploitation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: According to the statement, they have granted mining leases for iron and manganese ore in the Kalinadi submersion area to Messrs. Mysore Minerals Limited. This is a State organisation of Karnataka and is doing excellent work They have been asking the Government of India for special permission to export the iron ore deposits because otherwise inordinate delay would be caused in the construction of the Kalinadi project. Therefore, it is very advisable that MML directly export this ore so that the Kalinadi project can be immediately pushed through. Instead of agreeing to that, the Government is coming in the way of giving permission for export by MML. Would the hon. Minister change his mind and see that MML, which is a well-organised State organisation, takes up this function and is also given financial assistance in order to see that there is more export and immediate export of iron ore deposits in order that the Kalinadi project is expedited?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am sorry the hon. Member is not right. The Government of India are giving every possible assistance to exploit these minerals. I myself have permitted the export of 70,000 tonnes of low grade manganese ore from this area even in anticipation of Cabinet sanction, seeing the importance and urgency of this area to be exploited. So far as export is concerned a meeting has already been held between MMTC, the Steel Ministry and MML They have agreed on certain schemes and certain programmes. MMTC has also assured that top priority would be given to export the mineral ore from this area. Therefore, there is no delay, there is no hindrance from the Government of India; on the other hand, every possible assistance is being given to MML

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: Is the completion of this project linked up with the full exploitation of the iron and manganese ore from this area? Should this completion wait till the iron ore is taken out? If it should, what expeditious steps do Government propose to take out this iron ore so that the project may be completed in time?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I think the hon. Member is right. We have to see that the project is also completed in time. Therefore, MML was asked to prepare a scheme. They have already prepared a scheme to exploit these minerals. It was a Rs. 9 crore scheme. Later on, it was thought that the most economic ore from that should be given priority for exploitation. Really speaking, they

have given leases to certain private parties who have the resources and technology to expedite the work. Therefore, all possible steps are being taken in consultation with the Government of India, the Karnataka Government and the Mysore Minerals Limited.

Increase in Allowance under Death Relief Scheme

+

*442. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently enhanced the allowance payable to Coal miner's widow under death relief scheme; and

(b) if so, the broad features of that Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, under the Coal Mines Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme, with effect from 1st December, 1975.

(b) The allowance has been increased from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 75/- per month in case the dependant of deceased miner is a widow and Rs 50/- per month if he is otner than a widow. This allowance is payable for a period of five years.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Of course, this has come about because of the Chasnala tragedy. Even the enhanced allowance that has now been allowed to a miner's widow in such tragic accidents is very meagre. They cannot sustain their family and they cannot even prosecute the education of their children and so on. Therefore, what further steps have Government taken to enhance further the *ex gratia* payment on the basis of the situation that sometimes arises, because this is the second tragedy that has happened in Chasnala, and this sort of situation arises in mining operations elsewhere also. So I would like to know whether the scheme would be extended to the whole country and whether, considering the tragic nature and seriousness of the situation, the allowance would be further enhanced.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The relief provided by the Coal Mines Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme is not on the only scheme available for this purpose. Provident fund, workmen's compensation, *ex-gratia* payments and other things are also available. When myself and my colleague, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, visited the Chasnala area after the accident, this problem was presented to us that Rs 25 was very meagre. Having regard to the finances available with the mine welfare organisation, we were in a position to revise it to Rs. 75.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is it not a fact that after the serious accident at Chasnala, certain representations were made and expert opinion also recommended that further enhancement is very necessary in view of the serious situations developing in such coalmine areas?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: That is why the Workmen's Compensation Act is being amended. The Rajya Sabha has already passed the legislation and it is awaiting consideration by this House In that the compensation has been substantially increased.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Would this concession apply to the victims of the second accident at Chasnala also?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This would apply to all the mining areas.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether the enhanced rates of compensation under the proposed

amending Bill of Workmen's Compensation Act will be available with retrospective effect so that the Chasnala victims will also get the benefit?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: When it is passed by this House, it would come into operation with retrospective effect from 1st October, 1975.

Closure of Business by Non-Citizen Traders in Kenya

*443. SHRI D D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Kenya has asked the non-citizen traders there to run down their stock and close business;

(b) whether this will affect traders of Indian origin there; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to protect their interests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Minister of Commerce and Industry of Kenya made a statement asking the non-citizen traders to "start running down their stocks and preparing to stop trading in our country".

(b) and (c). The statement by the Kenyan Minister of Commerce and Industry was in the nature of a general warning to non-citizen traders. According to information available to us, no quit notices have been issued since April 1975. However, it is well-known that the Government of Kenya has been following a policy of Kenyanisation of non-citizen trade since 1968. This is bound to affect traders of Indian origin, though the phased manner in which it has been done has avoided undue hardships. We have not received any complaints from traders of Indian origin since the Minister of Commerce and Industry made the statement.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The minister is very knowledgeable and he had been to Uganda also. In view of that, would not the government consider taking advance action, particularly in regard to obtaining statistics of the assets of the people of Indian origin and the details of the phasing out of the programme that the Kenyan Government has in mind? Would not the government take such measures in view of its experience in our past dealings with the Ugandan Government?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I do not understand what the hon. member has in mind so far as advance action is concerned The facts and figures are available with us. It is an Independent sovereign government. They have got the right to pass their own legislation We cannot interfere with that The only thing our High Commissioner did was to persuade the Kenyan Government to phase out the whole thing so that the hardship is minimised

SHRI D D DESAI· The point I was trying to make out was in regard to collection of statistics of the assets of the people of Indian origin there who have not yet been given any notice but who have the potential notice in front of them, so that the Government may at a later stage when Notice is issued be able to clear out the problems with the Government of Kenya? This was what I was trying to make out; and I think the hon Minister has left the action to be taken, to the Kenyan Government. Later on, to find the statistics of the assets left behind by people of Indian origin would become more difficult than if the work is done now to start with. That was one; secondly, the people of Indian origin may be informed....

MR. SPEAKER: You need not explain this. All this is known to the Minister. You put your question.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I request that the envoy in Kenya be requested to collect statistics of the assets and to pursuade the people of Indian origin to phase out their activities in Kenya, so that sudden actions may not arise, causing hardship to both the sides.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I have already said that sudden actions have not been taken. They have been phased out since 1968. But I want to make one point clear. Most of these people of Indian origin are British passport-holders; and the British High Commission in Nairobi has taken action. They issue, liberally, employment vouchers and permanent visas for settlement in U.K. This is what the British High Commission have done. And most of the people are covered by the British High Commission. But so far as the Kenyan Government is concerned, it has decided to pay Kenyan shillings 50,000 in foreign exchange initially, and then again Kenyan shillings 20,000 in foreign exchange annually, for five successive years, against the blocked assets. This is what they have done. And to those who want immediate payment besides this initial payment of Kenyan shillings 50,000, that government pays a lump sum of Kenyan shillings 60,000 as immediate payment This is the arrargement they have made; and this is continuing. Moreover, if any such person feels aggrieved, he has the right under the Kenyan law, to file an appeal; and in several cases, such appeals have been upheld.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we can persuade the Kenyan Government for granting of citizenship at least to those who have lived there for decades. Is this under the consideration of our Government; and what is the reaction of the Kenyan Government?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I will have to collect information on that.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Appreciating the soft corner, very justifiable, which our hon. Minister has for the Third World countries, is it not a fact that the Indians who have settled abroad—I am not going into the legalities—i.e., all over the world, particularly in the Third World countries, are on their way to repatriation here, or there? With the British laws becoming more and more stringent and the Indians being treated, not as first class, not as equals, but as second class foreigners, why is it that our government is not able to follow or pursue a policy of *quid pro quo* with these Third World governments with whom we sympathize justifiably, in almost all international matters? Why not get better treatment for the Indians; and negotiate on it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: We are trying our best; but after all, sovereign countries have a right to make their own legislation.

Creation of a Department of Social Sciences in Medical Institutions

*444. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the UGC have suggested the creation of a department of Social Sciences in medical institutions and to treat psychology, sociology, social work and management as a part of medical curriculum; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have been aware of the need to introduce a community and social orientation in the curriculum content of medical education.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्रीमन् उत्साहवर्द्धक जवाब के लिये मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं आधुनिक गवेषणा और शोध से यह बात प्रमाणित हो चुकी है कि शरीर और मन में गहरी संबंध है, भारतीय मनीषियों का भी यह कहना है कि सुखी काया और मन की प्रसन्नता में परस्पर संबंध है, गांधी जी ने भी कहा था कि सामाजिक विज्ञान मनोविज्ञान और चिकित्सा व्यवस्था में गहरा संबंध है, तो इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वे अपनी इस योजना को कहां तक कार्यान्वित कर पाये है ? अगर उस में हाथ नही लगाया गया है तो कब तक हाथ लगाने का विचार है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं जो उन्होंने कहा कि शरीर और मन अलग अलग नही देखा जा सकता। हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति मे भी यह विचारधारा बडा महत्व रखती है और आजकल सारे ससार मे अब फिर से यह विचारधारा बढ़ने लगी है। पहले तो यह था कि केवल शरीर को चिकित्सा की जाय, तो मन को अलग रखा जाय लेकिन अब हर एक देश मे यह विचार बढ़ रहा है कि सम्पूर्ण मानव को देखना पडता है, उस का विचार, उसका मन, उसका शरीर इत्यादि तो ऐसी चीजे है जिन को हम अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति मे डालना चाहते है। अभी यहा एक मीटिंग हो रही है इसी महीने हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स की और उस के बाद सारे जितने प्रिंसिपल्स और डीन्स है मडिकल कालेजेज के उनकी। उन के सामने हम यह विचारधारा रख रहे हैं, एक नया दर्शन, एक नई मन: स्थिति रख रहे हैं, और हमे आशा है कि जो कुछ परिवर्तन आवश्यक होगे हमारी शैक्षणिक पद्धति मे उन को भी हम एक दो वर्षों के अदर ला सकेंगे।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूं कि क्या विशेषज्ञों की कोई समिति गठित करने का इनका विचार है जिस से चिकित्सा पद्धति में क्रान्तिकारी और यथार्थ दृष्टिकोण का समावेश हो सके और हमारी ये चिकित्सा संस्थायें अधिक प्रभावशाली ढंग से काम कर सके ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो रिपोर्टस हमारे सामने हैं। हाल ही में आई हैं। एक तो मुदालियर मैडिकल एजूकेशन ऐंड सपोर्ट मैन पावर की रिपोर्ट थी जो पिछले साल हमारे पास आई और दूसरी जिस का माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा यह सोशल सांइस इन प्रोफेशनल एजूकेशन ऐग्रीकल्चर इंजीनियरिंग ऐंड माइनिंग, रिपोर्ट आफ दी यू जी सी, आइ सी एस आर सी, है इन दोनो रिपोर्टस की बिना पर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसके साथ तो किसी और ग्रूप को संगठित करने की आवश्यकता नही है। अगर आगे चल कर होगी तो विचार कर लेंगे।

Closure of Mica Mines in Bihar

*445. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the mica mines of the private sector in Kodarma mica belt in Bihar are going to be completely closed after two months;

(b) whether the Mica Mining Association has given any notice to Government to this effect; and

(c) steps Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) One of the Mica Mining Associations passed a resolution on 14-2-76 exhorting the mica mine owners to give two months notice of closure.

(c) Does not arise.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The Minister has stated that one of the Mica Mining Associations has passed a

resolution on 14-2-76, exhorting the mica mine owners to give two months notice of closure May I know how many associations are there in that area? Is it a fact that the labour have a fear of the closure of the mines due to the failure of the STC to get export order for mica in the country?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV To my knowlege, there are perhaps eight associations of mica producers It is not correct to say that the STC has failed in getting proper orders for export MITCO, which is the agency for exporting mica, is doing everything possible to get foreign buyers Till now they have registered export orders of the value of Rs 12 crores and in fact most of the buyers of Indian mica were really speaking, pressing for early shipment All efforts are being made to see that Indian mica is exported Though there is a recessionary trend in the world market, the latest trend shows that there is possibility that the market will be picking up We have received quite a considerable number of orders Therefore it is not a fact that it is not being exported

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI In view of the fact that there is a fear of closure of mica mines, rendering the labour idle, may I know whether there is any proposal to take over the mica mines in the country and, if so, how long will it take to nationalise all the mica mines?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV It is not correct that all the mines are on the verge of closure The mica mines are small ones really speaking On the other hand, people have been pressing that these small miners should be helped So there is no proposal as such to nationalise the mica mines

Navigability of Rivers by Steamer

*448 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the length in kilometer, river-wise, of inland waterways in the country which are navigable by steamers;

(b) whether all the navigable routes are being utilised; and

(c) whether the Union Government are offering any incentives to the would be navigators?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR G S DHILLON): (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the table of the Sabha

(b) and (c) No Sir

Statement

Length Navigable by Steamers:

Sl No	Name of river	*Length navigable by steamer (in kms)
1	Brahmaputra	854
2	Subhansiri	25
3	Borak	190
4	Kopili	60
5	Ganga	1659
6	Bhagirathi	230
7	Hooghly	290
8	Ghoghara	150
9	Yamuna	150
10	Gandak	160
11	Burhi Gandak	209
12	Kosi	201
13	Mahanadi	242
14	Godavari	160
15	Gautami Godavari	27
16	Vasistha Godavari	43
17	Krishna	141
18	Mandovi	41
19	Zuvari	64
20	Narmada	71
21	Tapi	24
22	Jhelum	170
	TOTAL	5161

*This is based on the statistics collected a few years back.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : जो स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने है उस के मुताबिक देश की जो भिन्न भिन्न बड़ी बड़ी नदियां है उनमें कितनी दूर तक गहराई ऐसी है कि स्टीमर चलाये जा सकते हैं वह यहां दिया हुआ है जो 5161 किलोमीटर का बहुत लम्बा रूट है और देश के करीब करीब उन भागों से ये नदियां गुजरती हैं जो एक तरह से बैकवर्ड हैं और इन नदियों के किनारे बहुत सी ऐसी पापुलेशन है जिन की गुजर बसर इन नदियों से होती है और जिन का पेशा ही नैविगेशन है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रोड और रेलवे ट्रान्सपोर्ट से यह रिवर ट्रासपोर्ट सस्ता पड़ेगा या मंहगा पड़ेगा।

डा० जी० एस० ढिल्लों : मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहू कि रीड रेलवे और रिवर से तो कोई मुकाबिला ही नही है। एक हार्स पावर 150 किलोग्राम तो रोड पर खीचता है कोई 500 किलोग्राम एक हार्स पावर मे रेल खीच लेती है और एक हार्स पावर से 4 हजार किलोग्राम पानी पर खीचा जा सकता है। बात इस मे यह है कि दूसरी तरफ से इस मे बड़ा खर्चा आता है। नदी को गहरा करना पडता है, ब्रेजेज लाने पडते हैं, जेट्टी बनानी पडती है, टर्मिनल्स बनाने पडते हैं और उन पर सडके बनानी पड़ती है। इस मे बहुत खर्चा आता है। वैसे अगर ये चीजें मौजूद हो तो पानी वाला काम सस्ता है।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : सरकार अपनी तरफ से अगर इस नैविगेशन का इंतजाम न कर सके जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय की बात से मालूम होता है कि बड़े झझट हैं, सड़क बनानी पड़ेगी स्टापेजेज बनाने पड़ेंगे, स्टीमर खरीदने पड़ेंगे, तो क्या सरकार इस बात के लिये तैयार होगी कि अगर खुद लोग आगे आकर कोआपरेटिव बना कर और बैंक से लोन लेकर इसे करना चाहें, या इंडीविजुअल करना चाहे, तो उन्हें इंसेंटिव, प्रोत्साहन और सहूलियतें दे ताकि हमारे देश के लोग जो बहुत गरीब हैं वे इस सस्ते ट्रांसपोर्ट से लाभ कर सकें ?

डा० जी० एस० ढिल्लों : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा काम बताया है। हमने तो इस में काफी रुपया पहले खर्च किया हुआ है। फर्स्ट प्लान में तो कुछ नहीं दे सके थे, सेकेंड में इन को 72.34 लाख रुपया दिया था, थर्ड प्लान मे 307.40 दिया था और फोर्थ प्लान में हम ने 1070 लाख के करीब दिया था मगर यह तजवीज जो इन्होने रखी है। हम इस को सोचने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर ये काम कर सके तो हमे इस से ज्यादा क्या खुशी होगी। प्लानिंग कमीशन से बात कर लेंगे। यह बड़ी अच्छी तजवीज है।

श्री हरिकिशोर सिंह : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बडा खर्च लगता है जेट्टी बनाने मे, जहाज खरीदने मे तो ऐसी धारणा नही होनी चाहिये कि रेल का स्टेशन बनाने मे कोई खर्चा नही आता है या रोड बनाने मे खर्चा नही आता है, ऐसी बात तो नही है। लेकिन मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि बहुत से एसे इलाके है जहा यह नदिया बहती हैं, वहां कोई यातायात का प्रबन्ध नही है, खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में। मैं इन्सेन्टिव की बात नहीं करता, सरकार प्रोत्साहन दे या न दे लेकिन क्या प्राइवेट पार्टीज को और कोआपरेटिव्स को सरकार इजाजत देगी, सरकार सोचना करेगी, अपनी नीति निश्चित करेगी कि जो भी एप्लाई करेगा उस को पर्मीशन दे दी जायेगी ताकि उन इलाकों में यातायात की सुविधा हो सके और वहां का पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि हम मदद करेंगे।

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह : मैं चाहता हूं, सरकार की ओर से पालिसी डिसीजन हो जाये कि इन इलाको मे, इन नदियो पर अगर कोई प्राइवेट पार्टी या काआपरेटिव यातायात चालू करना चाहे तो इजाजत दी जायेगी।

डा० जी० एम० डिसूजा : मैं ने अभी बताया, हमारे विभाग की तरफ से बहुत सारे काम करने है, जहाज खरीदने हैं, बनाने हैं, और दूसरे काम हैं और इसमें कोई एक नदी नही है, बीसो हैं, जो 6 महीने से ज्यादा ठीक रहती है, जहा जहा हो सकता है, नदी मे जहाज चल सकते हैं वह तो हम लेने वाले हैं लेकिन एकदम यह नही हो सकता है।

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह : सरकार नही चलाती है। सरकार ने रोक रखा है यह मेरी जानकारी है इसलिये मैं यह कह रहा हू।

डा० जी० एम० डिसूजा : अगर ऐसी चीज सामने रखे तो नीति के बारे म भी सोच सकते हैं। यह काआपरेटिव का सवाल पहली बार आया है।

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर नीति स्पष्ट रहे तो काम भी हो सकता है। नदियो के द्वारा हमारे देश में पुराने जमाने मे बहुत अच्छा व्यापार चलता था। तो मैं चाहता हू क्या सरकार धीरे धीरे नदियों के द्वारा होने वाले व्यापार को बन्द करना चाहती है या उस मे सुधार लाकर उस को और विकसित करना चाहती है?

डा० जी० एस० डिसूजा : इनलैंड वाटर के ऊपर तो हम इतना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। प्राइवेट आपरेटर्स कहीं काम करते है या कोआपरेटिव बनेंगी तो उसके लिये भी सोचेंगे और सहायता करेंगे, रोकेंगे कैसे—यह तो देश हित मे नही है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह अक्सर देखा गया है कि गर्मियो मे, इलाहाबाद से कलकत्ता तक जहाज चलते हैं लेकिन पानी की कमी की वजह से कभी कभी बन्द हो जाते हैं जिस से यातायात ठप्प हो जाता है। साथ ही उन का स्थिर पड़ाव नही होता कि कहां कहा रुकेंगे। तो क्या सरकार एक सर्वे करके इलाहाबाद से लेकर कलकत्ता तक उन के ठहराव के स्थान निश्चित करेगी और पानी की कमी की वजह से जो यातायात रुक जाता है उस को दूर करने का कोई उपाय करेगी।

डा० जी० एम० डिसूजा : मैं आपको बताऊ जो नेशनल कौंसिल आफ एप्लाइड रिसर्च है उसने इलाहाबाद और कलकत्ता के दर्म्यान ट्रैफिक सर्वे का काम ले रखा है और हाइड्रोग्राफिक सर्वे चल रहा है। कानपुर और फरक्का के बीच डायरक्टोरेट की तरफ से रीजनल आफिस ने हाइड्रोग्राफिक सर्वे किया है लेकिन कुछ हालात ऐसे हैं फरक्का के पास कि अभी मैं कुछ ज्यादा बताने की पोजीशन मे नही हू, आप जानते ही हैं क्या कुछ हो रहा है।

Mobile Telephone System

*451. SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration regarding the provision of mobile telephone system for local areas and for both road and rail; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) There is as yet no proposal regarding the provision of mobile telephone system by the P&T for local areas and along high-ways, both road and rail.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राम प्रकाश : अध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते है आबादी दिनों दिन बढ़ रही है और रेल व रोड पर एक्सीडेन्ट भी बढ रहे हैं लेकिन टेलिफोन सिस्टम न होने की वजह से डेड बाडीज पड़ी रहती हैं और जख्मियो को रिलीफ की जरुरत रहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हू इस जरुरत को पूरा करने के लिए टेलिफोन का होना जरूरी है या नही।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : टेलिफोन का होना तो बहुत जरुरी है।

श्री राम प्रकाश : हालांकि इस सवाल से कोई सम्बन्ध नही है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हू कि जितने एम० पीज० यहा पर बैठे है वे सभी आपके डिपार्टमेंट से दुखी हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल आप छोड़ दीजिये।

श्री राम प्रकाश : इन के डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से एम० पीज० की सारी तन्खाहे काट ली जाती है जबकि इन के सारे बिल्स बोगस होते है—आप सभी एम० पीज० से यह बात पूछ लीजिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : यह इस लिये होता है कि माननीय सदस्य टेलीफोन बहुत करते होगें। इनके टेलिफोन बिल के मामले को हम ने कई बार जांच करवाई है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : इनका हिसाब गलत होता है, टेलिफोन इतने ज्यादा नहीं होते हैं।

Cost of Medical Education per head in the Country

*452. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the cost of medical education per head in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A study in 1964 arrived at the figure of Rs. 80,000 as cost of training a medical graduate. This included a sum of Rs. 50,000 towards expenditure on teaching and administrative staff, salary, equipment, etc; Rs 18,000 as expenditure on hospital services for teaching purposes and Rs. 12,000 as maintenance expenditure per student. On that basis, the cost now would work out to about one lakh per head

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA. May I know from the hon Minister whether the Government propose to ban the movement of medical students to other countries after the Government of India spends so much money on each student?

DR KARAN SINGH While there is no proposal to ban the movement of doctors abroad, we have taken certain steps which, we hope, will in effect stop this brain drain. One of the major things that we have done is to have a National Board of Examinations so that we can conduct post-graduate examinations of a standard which is as high as any in the world. From 1977, MRCP and FRCS degrees will no longer be automatically recognised in India and will not have an additional weightage. We are, therefore, in a way breaking through a hangover from the past. We are striking out on our own and we feel that this, coupled with increasing job opportunities in India, the strengthening and deepening of

health infra-structure, will result in a considerable diminution of the flow of Indian doctors.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Does the hon. Minister know that whereas the countries have banned the entry of Indians, they invite engineers and doctors to go and settle in their countries so that they will not have to pay the cost of training their own students?

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is right. But the point, I am sure, the hon. Member will appreciate that until such time as we are able to absorb all our doctors in India, we should not totally ban it. After all, a lot of our doctors are now going to developing countries. My colleague, the Foreign Minister, knows, to many developing countries, like, Iran, Iraq and Gulf States, we are sending hundreds of doctors. I am proud to say that Indian doctors have made a name for themselves all over the world wherever they go. While we do not want any indiscirminate brain drain, we do not also want to totally stop it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I do agree with the hon. Minister that Indian doctors have made a name for themselves all over the world. Since we are spending a lot of money on every individual student in our country in order to make them doctors, successful doctors, may I know if any instructions are contemplated to be given to students that after completing MBBS, they will go to serve the rural areas?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir. This is a problem which we are now frontally facing. We are doing two or three things. Firstly, we are trying to reorient the content of medical education so as to strengthen the community health department which means the rural health scheme. Secondly, in the primary health centres, we are gradually increasing the number of doctors. I am happy to be able to report to the House that there is hardly any vacancy today in the primary health centres which means that wherever posts are created, our doctors are going. But where there is no Government post, it is very difficult to expect a doctor simply to go and sit in a village where there are no diagnostic facilities and no equipment available.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know one or two things. Firstly, when the cost of training doctors is as high as Rs. 1 lakh, as it has been said, can we not make it compulsory that only those doctors will be allowed to go out or will be given a Visa who are on the panel of the Government. Do you have such a panel?

Secondly, if they are going to affluent countries and earning a high living there—that being the only temptation for going to other countries—let some security deposit or something be taken from them of at least the amount you had spent so that you can use it for the training of other doctors. Let some restriction be put in this form. Can this suggestion be considered?

In the light of this, I would also like to know one thing more. There are medical institutions even today, as you know, who are really fleecing the students by charging them a huge amount of capitation fees. Can you not do something about it so that these youngmen and their parents don't get the temptation, having spent so much, to earn more?

MR. SPEAKER: The latter is a State subject, I think.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But a national policy can be evolved and guidelines can be given to the States.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The Hon. Member raised three or four different questions. The first is whether a panel is kept for those who want to go abroad. Actually, a panel is maintained in the Personnel Department of all doctors who wish to go abroad; they are registered there.

Secondly, with regard to the Central Health Service doctors who are going in large numbers, I have instituted a

very strict scrutiny : I am not allowing any specialists to go because we are short of specialists in our own Health Centres and I don't know why the Central Health Service doctors who have been recruited specifically for our national needs should go. Some D.G.Ms, are allowed to go, but we are restricting the movement of Central Health Service doctors. Private doctors from the general public are still allowed to go.

The question of security deposit is interesting There is, under consideration, a proposal that all technical people working abroad should be asked to repatriate at least some portion of their earnings to the country in foreign exchange We are considering its various implications in various Ministries.

Finally, with regard to capitation fees, this matter has come up, of course, on many occasions in this House Today, out of a total of 106 medical colleges, at least 87 or even 90—because one or two are being nationalised—are directly run by the Government That leaves about 16 or 17 colleges which are private and it is the private colleges which charge capitation fees We are not immediately in a position to take over all the colleges because it will be involving the State Governments, as has been pointed out. In your own State, Sir, in Bihar, there are, as you know, a number of private colleges which have created a lot of problems for us. But we are not opening any new medical colleges in the Fifth Plan because we feel that we have enough colleges, and we are hoping that the States will be able, in due course, to perhaps take over, or, at least, to regulate the functioning of these colleges Our policy is also in that direction

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय राम सहाय पांडे के प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर में डाक्टर नहीं रखते हैं जहां डाक्टर के लिये न रहने की जगह है और न क्या है इसलिये वहां कोई नहीं जाता। हमारे यहां तो जो ब्लाक लेविल पर भी बिहार सरकार के अस्पताल हैं वहां भी दवायें नहीं हैं, न औजार हैं और न पैथोलाजिकल जांच के लिये कोई चीज है। मंत्री जी तो कह देंगे कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, स्टेट वाले कहते हैं कि सेन्टर से पैसा मिले, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब वही जनता हमारी भी वोटर है और एम० एल० एज० की भी वोटर है, फिर जनता को हैल्थ सुविधायें प्राप्त करने के लिये क्यों परेशान किया जाता है, वहां लोगों की कोई पैथोलाजिकल जांच नहीं हो पाती है। आप कम से कम जिला लेविल पर तो कुछ अपना इंतजाम कीजिये, ब्लाक लेविल और प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेन्टर को छोड़ दीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोई ऐसी आप की स्कीम है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार का जो भयंकर दृश्य माननीय सदस्य ने हमारे सामने रखा है वह कुछ हद तक सत्य है। लेकिन इस में बात यह है कि इन्होंने जैसा कहा राज्य सरकारों का यह दायित्व है, और पांचवी योजना में हमने पैसा मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम के तहत राज्य सरकारों को दे रखा है। अब कोई उन का यह हक नहीं बनता कि वह हम से अतिरिक्त पैसा मांगे। जो वहां पैसा है वह उन को खर्चना चाहिये। हम नजर रख रहे हैं और हम देखते हैं कि जहां कहीं कमी हो, हम उन को चैक करें।

Rationalisation of Truck Load

*453. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to rationalise truck load in all the States; and

(b) if so, main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In order to facilitate the unhindered movement of goods vehicles on long-distance inter-State routes, the Inter-State Transport Commission had suggested to the States to introduce a uniform laden weight restriction of 15 tons in respect of goods vehicles. All the States barring a few like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Manipur and Nagaland, have agreed to the proposal. Assam has agreed to enforce the above limit in respect of only a few specified routes while Manipur has agreed to do so after two weak bridges in its territory are upgraded

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : यह तो अच्छी बात है जो आप ने 15 टन कर दिया है। लेकिन जिन स्टेटो ने आप का सजेशन नही माना है उन्होने क्या कोई ओबजेक्शन किया है ? यदि हां, तो क्या ?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : जिन्होने नही माना उन को एतराज तो है ही। लेकिन यह सारा काम परसुएशन से होना है क्यो कि हमारे पास ऐसा कोई लेजिसलेशन तो है नही जिस के अधीन हम उन को मजबूर कर सके या उस बारे मे लेजिस्लेट कर सके। जिन स्टेट्स के नाम मैं ने दिये है उन के अलावा जितनी स्टेट्स है वह परसुएशन से मान गई हैं।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : आप परसुएशन से मनायेंगे, यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन आप ने जो नेशनल परमिट देने शुरू किये हैं, स्टेट्स को भी अलाट किये हैं, उन का कोई फायदा ही नहीं है अगर लोड यूनीफार्म नही होगा आल इंडिया मे। इसलिये अगर इस बारे मे किसी कानून की जरुरत हो तो बनाइये, वरना कोई मतलब नहीं होगा नेशनल परमिट का। डिफरेंट स्टेट्स में अगर डिफरेंट लोड रहेगा तो यह करप्शन को और बढ़ायेगा और बैरियर पर बहुत देर देर तक ट्रक्स खड़े रहेंगे।

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (डा० जी० एस० ढिल्लों) : माननीय सदस्य हैं बिल्कुल ठीक कहा। हथियार तो बहुत है हमारे पास लेकिन बतायेंगे थोड़े ही कि क्या है। हथियार चलायेंगे हम। उन से बातचीत करेंगे परसुएशन से। आज कल जो एकसेस 25 प्रतिशत है, इस के अलावा और बड़े मसले आ गये हैं। ट्रक की हाइट जितनी लोड के साथ होती है उन से कहीं ज्यादा रखते हैं। जितनी विडथ है सारी सड़क पर ले जाते हैं और पिछला ट्रेफिक कैसे आता है यह हम सब देखते हैं। आज ही मैं ने अपने अधिकारियों से बात की है कि कोई चीज नैयार करें, चाहे लैजिसलेशन से आये या और किसी ढंग से आये, इसको रोकेंगे, और जो फर्क है आपस मे इस को भी दूर करेंगे। आर भी ओर है आर भी अस्मर कभी कोई फूल होता है तो उस से शहद निकालते हैं, दूसरे फूल से और तरह से निकालते हैं। तो इस तरह से चलना पड़ेगा, हर एक के साथ उस के मुताबिक चलना पड़ेगा।

Apex Body for Agricultural Labour

+

*454. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering of having Apex Body for agricultural labour; and

(b) whether Government are holding camps for agricultural workers and organisations in order to pave the way of Apex Body?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The National Labour Institute which is an autonomous Body under the Ministry of Labour are organising camps for rural workers with the purpose of developing leadership amongst them.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN The Hon. Minister had recently attended a camp in Hyderabad and it was stated that in that camp he made a speech where he said that such a proposal was under consideration, namely, the setting up of a national apex body for the agricultural workers, although a final decision had not been taken. May I know what exactly is the proposal that was mentioned at that meeting?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY I am not able to recall which meeting Mr. Chandrappan is referring to. There was a training camp for agricultural workers in Cudappah and not in Hyderabad, and there the question of forming an apex body at the national level did not arise I don't think I ever made such a proposal because it is not the Government that forms an apex body at the national level It is a bipartite organisation If the national apex body makes a recommendation with regard to a particular industry or a particular subject, an apex body is formed for it On the basis of the recommendations it is formed Government provides only secretarial help and Government is not responsible for the functioning of the body in the sense of formation, fixing-up meetings and all those things But we give them the necessary aid and help, and in most of the meetings, myself or my colleague or both of us would be present so that we may participate in the meeting by way of understanding and also giving our views. But we are not responsible for the decisions taken by the apex body.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There are various organisations working on a national plane in the field of agricultural workers. I want to know whether Government would consider calling a meeting of those organisations to discuss the question of setting up an apex body, so that the problems of common interest can be discussed in a coordinated manner on an all-India plane.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Though the idea is not unattractive, the problem is that this is a State subject, and a variety of problems are there with regard to agricultural labour, it is very difficult to come to some understanding at a national level without reference to the States, it bristles with a number of difficulties Anyway, this idea will be examined.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA The hon Minister has told the House just now that the objective is laudable leadership should be developed amongst agricultural labour In that context, I would like to know this In the present conditions, the problems are complex the agricultural labourers who are economically exploited are also socially exploited because most of them belong to the Scheduled Castes, they are oppressed by men who mostly combine legal ownership, usury, debt-slavery and even social oppression—all combined together in the same family In the implementation of the 20-point programme there has already developed leadership among the agricultural labourers and they are trying to enforce the Minimum Wages Act, Bonded Labour Act and other Acts But they are being harassed, oppressed, assaulted and beaten in many places, they are even murdered I want to know whether Government will initiate any step to ensure that the emerging leadership from the agricultural labourers will be protected by law and those who oppress them and violate various measures and Acts which are in favour of agricultural labourers, would be arrested under MISA and DIR.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The question deals with two aspects: one, administrative action by the Govern-

ment and the other, organisational action by the concerned organisation. With regard to administrative action, this question has been discussed by the Labour Ministers in their Conference; also, when the Chief Ministers met, all the aspects were considered, and it was impressed upon them that strict action must be taken wherever there is any violation of law I must also submit that by administrative action alone, we will not be able to deal with this problem, organisational leadership should also develop with regard to agricultural labour Though Government is trying to do their best organizational action should be able to guide and help the poor workers to assert their rights

नवजात शिशुओं को त्रिगुण-टीका लगाने (ट्रिपल वैक्सीनेशन) की व्यवस्था।

*456. **श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर'** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार देश में नवजात शिशुओं का अनिवार्य रूप से त्रिगुण-टीका लगाने (ट्रिपल वैक्सीनेशन) की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : अध्यक्ष जी माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस देश में बच्चों की मृत्यु-दर बहुत अधिक है और वैसे भी बच्चे बड़ी संख्या में अंधे होते जा रहे हैं जैसा कि अभी अखबारों में हाल में रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई हैं । इस बात का ख्याल रख कर क्या आप यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन सी ऐसी दिक्कतें हैं जिन की वजह से त्रिगुण-टीका नवजात शिशुओं के लगाने में आती है । क्या आप प्रखंड स्तर पर कम से कम इस की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह जो ट्रिपल वैक्सीनेशन डिपथीरिया, कूपिंग कफ और टैटानैस के लिए है, इस में हमारे सामने तीन चार कठिनाइयां हैं । पहली कठिनाई तो यह कि इस समय हमारे पास इतनी वैक्सीन नहीं है जितनी कि हमें चाहिए । यह बन रही है और पब्लिक सैक्टर में कसौली में और हैफकिन्स इंस्टीट्यूट में भी बन रही है लेकिन अभी तक केवल 125 लाख डोजेज ही बन रही है हर साल जबकि हमारी आवश्यकता बहुत ज्यादा है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वैक्सीन को रेफ्रीजरेशन में रखना पड़ता है नहीं तो वह बिगड़ जाती है और रेफ्रीजरेशन की फैसेलिटीज बहुत सी जगह नहीं है । शहरों में तो यह हो जाता है लेकिन गांवों में ऐसा नहीं होता है ।

तीसरी कठिनाई यह है कि आप जानते ही हैं कि इस में पीरियडोसिटी होती है । पहले टीका लगाते हैं, उस के बाद दो, ढाई महीने में लगाना होता है और फिर दो साल में लगाना पड़ता है । इस तरह से इस का फालो अप करना पड़ता है और इस के लिए अभी तक हमारे पास पूरा इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर नहीं है । तो हमारी नीति यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां पर हमारे पास पूरा इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, वहां पर हम इम्यूनाइजेशन हर साल बढ़ाते जाते हैं । पिछले वर्ष 14 लाख बच्चों का इम्यूनाइजेशन किया और इस साल 20 लाख बच्चों को इम्यूनाइज करने का कार्यक्रम है । इस ढंग से हर वर्ष तीन तीन और चार चार लाख बढ़ा कर अगले 5, 6 और 8 वर्षों में धीरे धीरे सारे देश का कवर करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि त्रिगुण टीके की जगह क्या उन्होंने कोई दूसरा प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है जैसे कि ओ एच्ट

में या सिद्धा में या यूनानी की जितनी पद्धतियां हैं उन के जरिये ऐसे उपाय निकाले जाएं जोकि आसान हो और लोगों को उन में कम खर्च करना पड़े। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपकी से उन के द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ा कर लोगों को टीका लगाने की क्या आप व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, इस में आवश्यक बात समझने की यह है कि जहां तक यूनानी और आयुर्वेद का सवाल है, वह तो क्योर के लिए होता है । अगर कोई बीमारी लग जाए, तो उन की दवाओं से ठीक हो सकता है । वैक्सीन जो होता है वह तो प्रोफाईलेक्टिक होता है । उस के लिए इस प्रकार की कोई दवाई नहीं है । यह ठीक है कि अगर पौष्टिक आहार हो और रहन-सहन का स्तर अच्छा हो तो वहां पर इन बीमारियों का खतरा कम होता है लेकिन वैक्सीन का कोई आल्टरनेटिव नहीं है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी अब तो अगर दो, बच्चों से अधिक पैदा होंगे ना लोग जेल भेज दिये जाएंगे और इस के स्टेट्स में लेजिस्लेटिव एसेम्बलीज के माध्यम से कानून बना रहे हैं। अब तो आप को देहातों में इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि देहातों में जो बच्चे जन्मे वे जन्म के पाने के बाद अच्छे रहें। इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर आप दे नहीं रहे हैं और यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। आप तो एक बड़े अच्छे और दायित्वपूर्ण मंत्री हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देहातों में विशेषकर जबकि दो बच्चों से ज्यादा पैदा होने की सम्भावना किसी एक परिवार में नहीं है, तो इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर के लिए आप क्या कोई समय निर्धारित कर रहे हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : दो बच्चे जब होंगे तो नहीं सन् 2000 में जा कर इस का असर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पड़ेगा । उस समय तक हमारा जो इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर है, जिस को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, वह काफी बढ़ जाएगा और इस समय भी वह बढ़ता चला जा रहा है ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सल्वे : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अभी फरमाया है कि हमारे यहां जो वैक्सीन बन रही है, वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं बन रही है और हम हर जगह और खास तौर से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस को उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं अपनी ग्रामीण जनता को । माननीय, आप के माध्यम से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ट्रिपल एन्टीजिन नहीं है । ट्रिपल एन्टीजिन एक वेक्सीनेशन प्रोफाइलेक्टिक है हूपिंग कफ और डिफ्थीरिया वगैरह के लिए । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता पाएंगे कि कब तक हम पर्याप्त मात्रा में इस का उत्पादन कर पाएंगे । यह एक चीज है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि शहरों में भी बाज दफा इस की बहुत ज्यादा कमी हो जाती है जहां पर कि रेफ्रीजरेशन की फैसेलिटीज और दूसरी फैसेलिटीज हैं । वहां पर इस के सही वितरण के लिए आप कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सेन्ट्रल रिसर्च इस्टीट्यूट कसौली में है वह 80 लाख डोज बना रहा है और होफकिन्स 50 लाख डोज इस समय बना रहा है । हम ने इन संस्थाओं से कहा कि इस ट्रिपल वैक्सीन के उत्पादन को बढ़ाएं और हमें हर साल 600 लाख डोजेज चाहिए। मेरी समझ में इतना उत्पादन करने में अभी हमें 6, 7 साल लग जाएंगे लेकिन हम यूनीसेफ के माध्यम से इस को ले रहे हैं और पिछले साल 130 लाख डोजेज हमें यूनीसेफ से मिले हैं। क्योंकि अभी हमारे यहां पूरा प्रोडक्शन नहीं है, इसलिए यूनीसेफ के माध्यम से इस को ले रहे हैं लेकिन हमारी स्पष्ट नीति यह है कि अगले चन्द वर्षों में हम इस की पूर्ति कर लें।

Uniform Taxation of Stage Carriages

*466. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Federation of Bus Owners of Tamil Nadu have made a request to Union Government for a uniform legislation for the taxation of stage carriages, all over India, to avoid frequent interference and discriminative action by different State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible for the Central Government to enact legislation laying down uniform rates of taxation on motor vehicles throughout the country under the existing Constitutional provisions.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: The motor vehicles tax is being subjected to constant variation and increases not only in one State but in different States having different variations and in view of the fluctuations in the political situation also. So, will the Government consider appointment at least of a committee to study the working conditions of the stage carriages and to issue at least some guidelines to the States so that we may have some uniformity in taxation?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH I feel this question has been so many times considered but unless we change the present position of the legislation, we are not in a position to do anything. However, in the discussions with the States we have been discussing this question and, as far as possible, we have been advising the States to legislate in a manner that the general principles at least should be adopted by all the States.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question-Hour over now.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Elimination of Bonded Labour in Gudallur Tamil Nadu

1. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the recent report on prevalence of bonded labour in Gudallur, Tamil Nadu even after its abolition by law; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to eliminate the bonded labour in this area forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information given to us by the State Government, the State Government have conducted house to house survey and identified 481 Banias as bonded labourers out of total Bania population of 5,667. These labourers have been freed from bondage of their former masters. There is no immediate problem of unemployment among these freed labourers since they are able to find work in agricultural operations in the same area on fair wages. Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders directing that 481 Banias freed from bondage should be preferentially employed in the labour intensive scheme under execution in the Nilgiris District such as schemes under the Hill Area Development Programme, the Western Ghats Development Programme the Indo-German Project for the Development of Nilgiris and other Plan and non-plan schemes. Preference for immediate employment for freed bonded labourers has been arranged wherever necessary. All Revenue Officials have been instructed to see that no bonded labour is evicted from his homestead and the Members of the Vigilance Committee have been requested to be watchful. Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-Divisional Level have been constituted and appropriate powers have been conferred on the Collectors-cum-District Magistrate, the Revenue Divisional Officer Gudallur and Tehsildar Gudallur under the Act.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: First of all I must enlighten the Minister that it is not Bania system but it is pania system.

Sir, the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* as well as the *Hindu* exposed with documentary evidence of photographs this bonded labour system prevalent in Gudalur taluk of Tamil Nadu The Minister said that they have all been freed. This report has come on the 28th March. So, naturally even after the promulgation of the Ordinance by the President this system was existing which means a crime. In his statement the Minister never said whether when freeing these people from bonded labour any case has been registered against the culprit-masters. Sir, there is evidence to show that not only this pania system exists but also there are other types of bonded labour called Kurumbas, Irulas and Kattunayakans.

In this connection we cannot fail to notice the callous manner in which the matter was being tackled even after it has been brought to the notice of the Ministry In this regard, if you permit me, I would quote one report from the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*.

> "When the Prime Minister announced her 20-point programme on July 1, 1975, she had mentioned 'The practice of bonded labour is barbarous and will be abolished. All contracts or other arrangements under which services of such bonded labour are now secured will be illegal. At that time the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr Karunanidhi, had claimed that there was no bonded labour in Tamil Nadu. Perhaps he was right. This is not bonded labour but something worse than that. After a tour of some of the areas where panias live and after talking to them, I got an impression that they were worse than slaves."

This was on the 28th March You have based yourself on the report from the Tamil Nadu Government. The report of the Hindu and the Amrit Bazar Patrika says that the District authorities could not direct them to the areas where these people are slaving and they made a hasty survey and gave the same number which you have given.

I would like to draw your attention to the correspondence of December, 1975 as well as January, 1976 where the Chief Secretary, the then Chief Secretary, Revenue Secretary and the Collector said—'only a subtle way of bonded labour'. This is a report of the Collector as well as of the officers. I would like to know from you what steps will you take against the senior officers who have shown callous indifference towards the bonded labour, which prevailed in this area? How many cases have been registered while freeing those people? What about the other tribals who are in this area and what steps will you take to see that complete survey is made to free all these people?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as expression 'pania'or 'Bania' is concerned, it can be a spelling mistake

In regard to the other question, we are depending upon the report that has been sent to us by the State Governments I am not in a position to say 'yes' or 'no' and it can be that some of the matters that have been mentioned by the hon member, are still prevailing We will again ask the State Government to look into this matter.

With regard to prosecutions that have been launched we do not have any information as yet Probably, they could have launched for more number. We would like to find it out. But what we should be happy about is that the State Government could take some action inspite of their reluctance and the statement which they made that there was no bonded labour in this area. According to them they conducted house to house search and got about 481 people released and tried to provide alternative employment to them.

With regard to the article which the hon. member has quoted, I also had an occasion to go through this article. I can say, on the basis of this article that we have also asked the State Governments to send us information and I cannot enlighten the House much more than what the State Government has told us unless we get more information. Probably, what the hon. member has said may be correct. But we will have to deal with the State Government and we would also inform the State Government again to look into this matter and take appropriate and quick action.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Then hon Minister admitted that he required time to give some more information I would like to know whether cases have been registered? Naturally, on the basis of Ordinance, the case must be registered. If it has not been registered you must ask why it has not been registered. I would like to put now, the Ordinance has been promulgated with a certain view or an understanding that bonded labour exists in different parts of the country You must admit that fact. We could not believe, one fine morning the Ordinance came and the bonded labour was over No. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he has made any survey or he has called for the Report from the State Governments about the present situation of the bonded labour that exists in the area and whether it exists now and what steps have been taken? Whether any prosecution has been made by the State Government so far after the promulgation of the Ordinance and if so, what is his report?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY Obviously, on the basis that the bonded labour existed and the Prime Minister described it as a barbarous system that existed. The legislation has been brought forward. It is no more an Ordinance. It is a part of the statutory law in this country and this matter has been discussed at the Labour Ministers Conference and it was decided that very strict action will have to be taken. That is why this matter which falls within the jurisdiction of the State.....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Have you got a report and what are the permanent steps that you propose to take?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We have got reports from the various States and the steps that the State Governments had taken in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: At the moment you confine yourself to Tamil Nadu.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: will again write to Tamil Nadu Government. Now, there are not many structural difficulties which were previously prevailing. Therefore, we will be able to get not only information, but, we will also be able to induce the State Government to take appropriate and speedy action.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I don't want to be uncharitable, but I wish to submit this that the answer of the hon. Minister denotes some degree of leniency if not casualness. He has conceded that the system is entirely barbarous and it is a disgrace to humanity and we in the country of Buddha and Gandhi should condemn this sort of system existing anywhere. My simple question is this As this is a crime as per the statute, if so far no action has been taken on the guilty, would he be agreeable to assure the House that strictest action will be taken now? I have also read the article The impeccable and detailed precision with which the full details have been given shows that this is not any figment of imagination of the author or the journalist who has written this Will he assure the House that he will go into the genuineness of the complaints made in the article and if they are correct, will he assure the House that he will see that the guilty are brought to book and that the bureaucrats will not be spared?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: That Article itself indicates the ac-

tion taken by the Central Government and by the Labour Ministry in particular.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Are you satisfied?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am not satisfied. Therefore, I wish to say this. The hon. Member can be reassured that Labour Ministry would take all action necessary in this regard.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The answer he has given is based on the report which he has received from the State Government. These matters have been published in the newspapers. If he enquires from the State Government, they will be giving the same answer. Why cannot he send some representatives of the Central Government to go and see the position there? Why has this not been done?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Even before he made the suggestion, the Labour Ministry has gone into it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The officer has been reported to have made some hurried enquiries. I don't want to name him. It is there in the report. This is what has been reported:

> 'He had neither known the extent to which the system was prevalent nor the number of panias under bond. He had also expressed difficulties in implementing the Ordinance since neither the panias nor their masters were willing to disclose the nature of their mutual relations'

These Panias and slaves are required to wear bracelets made of brass or other metal round their arms for identifying them as slaves of their masters. This is the sort of crude form of slavery which has been found there. Instead of contemplating, will he take some positive action? Will he send a team of Labour Ministry with full powers to do detailed survey, not this sort of hurried survey, to deal with this sort of century-old type of slavery? Will he find out the whole truth and take immediate action, even penal action, against the defaulting officers? By what time will you do this?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As a matter of general survey, we had requested the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because he has got the necessary personnel for this purpose, to visit all those States and conduct a survey with regard to this In regard to this particular area when I say 'contemplating', contemplation follows action.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This obnoxious system of bonded labour still exists in Tamil Nadu. I would like to draw the attention of the House to yesterday's report in *the Hindu* according to which the District Collector of Coimbatore stated that in a particular Satyamangalam Taluka of Coimbatore District alone they have found out that there are more than 225 bonded labour and they have taken steps to free 78 of them Still, the rest of them are in bonded labour system.

I want to know from the hon. Minister in how many other districts the bonded labour system exists—I think it exists in more than five or six districts and it is mostly due to rural indebtedness. That is the cause of the slavery—and 95 per cent of them are from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes who are mostly the lowest classes of people. Further, I want to know from him what steps is he taking to improve their economic system so that once they are released from the bonded labour, they may be rehabilitated?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to this survey, the State Government's information to us shows that they have provided them with

alternative jobs; they are trying to rehabilitate them by providing them with alternative jobs in various projects.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Unified Management for Calcutta and Haldia Ports

*446. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state·

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India has urged Government to bring Calcutta and Haldia ports under unified management as one-port complex; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR G S DHILLON) (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received by the Government from the Shipping Corporation of India The matter is, however, under reference to a Two-Man Committee set up by the Central Government to examine in detail and report on the working and financial position of Calcutta Port Trust and allied matters. On receipt of the Committee's report, a decision will be taken

S.C I. Freight Rates for Australia and New Zealand

*447 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE· Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India is planning to raise freight rates on cargo, bound for Australia and New Zealand; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b) On account of increase in the operating costs, the following proposed freight increases are to be discussed by shipowners with shippers before giving effect to them in accordance with the usual consultation procedure:

1. ECI/Australia — Freight increase of 21 per cent.
2. ECI/New Zealand — Freight increase of 16 per cent.
3. WCI/Australia — Stevedoring surcharge of 6 per cent

Equal Pay for Equal Work to Women in Agricultural Sector

*449 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation from National Federation of Indian Women has been received demanding mainly central legislation providing for equal pay for equal work in the agricultural sector; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is proposed to enforce the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 in all employments, including employment in agriculture, in a phased manner

Impact of Workers' Participation in Industrial Units on Production

*450 SHRI S R DAMANI· Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether studies have been made to assess the impact of workers' participation for improved production in the industrial units,

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) what further measures are proposed to create a feeling of direct personal stake on the part of workers in the efficient working and growth of the unit?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Resolution on the Scheme of Workers' participation in Industry, announced by Government on 30th October, 1975, has been implemented and is in the process of implementation in about 92 Central public undertakings; besides, according to information available, it is also being implemented or is in the process of implementation in about 140 private sector undertakings Some State Governments have also modified the Scheme so as to cover even undertakings employing less than 500 workers This subject also came up for discussion in the conference of State Labour Ministers and in the Chief Ministers' Conference. The National Apex Body also had occasion to discuss this scheme and felt that the National Industrial Committees set up for different industries and the State Apex Bodies should take initiative to ensure that the Scheme is introduced in all Units as early as possible. The response to this Scheme has been very healthy and the Trade Unions and Managements have expressed willing Cooperation to make the Scheme a success This helps in improving production and productivity

Probe into Problems of Steel Plants

*455 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have asked two consultant firms to go into the problems of all the steel plants;

(b) whether Government also propose to assess the possibility to diversify the production in these steel plants; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) So far as the integrated steel plants are concerned, no such appointment of consultants has been made to go into their problems. However, two firms of Consulting Engineers have been commissioned by Government to study the problems of mini steel plants and suggest remedial measures

(b) The possibility of diversification of production is one of the aspects which the Consulting Engineers will consider.

(c) The Consultants will make an in-depth study of representative mini-steel plants in order to assess their present status, cost of production and feasibility of diversification into other products Based on such a study together with the perspective demand for different grades of steel and the commercial viability of production in mini steel plants the Consultants will suggest possible modification and diversification, if any by the mini steel plants

Navigability of Lower Hooghly

*457 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey has been made of the improvement in the draught position of lower Hooghly and its navigability, particularly for the Calcutta Port and Haldia, due to the increased water flow in the last few months of 1975-76 through the Farakka Barrage and its feeder canal through Bhagirathi Hooghly at Jangipur; and

(b) if so, the latest position in that respect?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S DHILLON): (a) and (b). Regular surveys and observations of the Hooghly are made by the Calcutta Port Trust as part of their normal programme.

The period of observation since the operation of the Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage Project is considered

too short, and it will need some years of observations before a quantitative assessment of the effect of Farakka Barrage on the Hooghly can be made. It however shows positive trends of beneficial changes in regard to navigation channels, dredging activities, salinity etc.

National Skill Testing

*458. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state·

(a) whether any pilot project to develop national skill testing, certification and grading system in various occupational fields is contemplated for regular implementation on country-wide basis; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be taken up and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY)· (a) and (b) There is at present no proposal under the consideration of the Government for a country-wide scheme. The proposal which is now under consideration relates to a Project Report prepared by an I L O expert which visualises the taking up of the scheme on a pilot basis with respect to certain limited occupational fields at this stage. The cost and other details will be finalised when the scheme is approved for implementation.

Visit by Foreign Minister of Iraq

*459. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Iraq visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether he had any discussions with him regarding non-aligned unity; and

(c) whether Iraq has agreed to remain in close contact with India so as to ensure the success of the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Colombo?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. His Excellency Dr. Saadoun Hammadi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq paid a brief visit to India from February 25 to February 26, 1976.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Copies of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit have been placed in the Parliament Library

Estimate of property of Indians left over in Burma and Sri Lanka

2203 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any estimate has been made as to how much movable and immovable property of the Indians repatriated from Burma and Sri Lanka has been left in those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS)

Burma.

No authentic estimates are available of the value of movable and immovable property left behind in Burma by Indian repatriates

Sri Lanka:

As a general rule all repatriates under the 1964 Agreement are allowed to repatriate, at the time of their final departure for India, all their assets including their Provident Fund and gratuity amounts, however some of the businessmen who had left for India earlier had to leave part of their properties in Sri Lanka in the form of blocked accounts, the estimates of which are about Rs. 8 million.

Adulterated and Spurious Drugs

2204. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases regarding adulterated and spurious drugs unearthed during the years 1973—75; and

(b) number of persons arrested and punished in connection with such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Third Wage Board for Working Journalists

2205. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the recently constituted Third Wage Board for working journalists; and

(b) when it is expected to complete its work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) A copy of the Notification showing the terms of reference and composition of the Wage Board is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10656/76]

(b) No time limit has been fixed. However, the Wage Board has been advised to proceed with its work as expeditiously as possible.

Mini Steel Plant Projects

2206. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state how far the projects of mini steel plants are getting implemented particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): 203 units have so far been permitted with an aggregate annual capacity of 42.46 lakh tonnes of ingot production. As against this, the total installed capacity of mini steel plants is reported to be 26 lakh tonnes.

The position regarding mini steel projects in Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu, and Kerala, is as under:—

State	No. of Units	
	Licensed	Installed
Andhra Pradesh .	12	4
Tamil Nadu .	3	3
Kerala . . .	1	1

Out of the four units installed in Andhra Pradesh, one unit is reported to have since closed down.

Barge Transhipment Service

2207. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are planning a large transhipment service to overcome port congestion in the Persian Gulf which is seriously hampering India's export;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) at what stage of formulation/implementation the proposal stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) A suggestion has been made to Indian ship owners, barge

owners and mechanised sailing vessel owners to consider the feasibility of stationing of small crafts in the West Asia (Gulf) region's ports. This will enable cargoes to be unloaded into them from our ships calling at the ports and thereby avoid long detentions of our ships.

(c) The suggestion is under their consideration.

S.T.D. System in the country

2209. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the S.T.D. barring facilities have been provided at present; and

(b) whether any efforts are being made to provide S.T.D. barring facilities at stations which are connected by S.T.D. and where people demand the barring facilities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The list is given in the Statement.

(b) Yes. Sir.

Statement

Names of places where S.T.D. barring facility is available

1 STD barring facility is available in all exchanges in the following cities:—

1. Ambala
2. Bangalore
3. Belgaum
4. Bhubaneshwar
5. Chingleput
6. Coimbatore
7. Cuttack
8. Chandigarh
9. Guntur
10. Kanchipuram
11. Ludhiana
12. Muzaffarpur
13. Shillong
14. Shimoga
15. Srinagar
16. Trichur
17. Tripur
18. Vellore

2. STD barring facilities are available in the following exchanges in the cities enumerated below and for the other exchanges equipment is still to be installed.

1. Nagpur—Main and Itwari.

2. Ahmedabad, Navrangpura, Railwaypura, Ellis Bridge, Cantt. Central and Raipur Gate.

3. Allahabad except Naini.

4. Baroda Main and Jail Road.

5. Bombay—all crossbar exchanges.

6. Calcutta—all crossbar exchanges.

7. Delhi—all exchanges except Ghaziabad, Badli, Badarpur, Bhadurgarh, Nangloi, Najafgarh, Balabhgarh, Nerela, Alipore and Janakpuri.

8. Ernakulam, and Willingdon Island Exchanges.

9 Gauhati—Main exchanges.

10. Hyderabad—Gowliguda, Secunderabad, Murshidabad, Erragada, Golconda.

11. Jaipur—Main Exchange.

12. Kanpur—Central and Benjhabar

13. Lucknow—Main and Alambagh

14. Madras—all exchanges except Chrompet, Ennire, Madhavaram, Poonamallee, Red Hills and Tambaram.

15. Poona—all exchanges except Hadpasar and Dehu Road

16. Patna—Rajendra Nagar exchange.

17 Trivandrum Crossbar Exchange.

Silent/Active Postal Savings Bank Accounts

2210. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the facts regarding the number of silent and active postal sav-

ings bank accounts with total amounts in different Stages up to December, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10657/76]

मध्य प्रदेश में पुलों के निर्माण के लिये ऋण

2212. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में पुलों के निर्माण के लिये ऋण की मंजूरी दिये जाने के लिये प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मंत्रालय ने उनके लिये कितनी राशि मंजूर की है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). संभवतया माननीय सदस्य पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के भाग के रूप में अन्तर-राज्यीय और आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों/पुलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऋण सहायता के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए प्रस्तावों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। इन प्रस्तावों पर निर्णय अभी किया जाना है और अतः पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्यों के लिए ऋण स्वीकृत करने का प्रश्न नही उठता। परन्तु स्वीकृत चालू योजनाओं के लिए ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है और मध्य प्रदेश के मामले में 1975-76 के दौरान 32.70 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया।

Labourers working on contract or daily wages in Collieries

2213. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers working on daily wages or on contract basis in various collieries in the country;

(b) whether Government have constructed houses for the labourers of these collieries and opened schools for the children of labourers alongwith the nature of assistance given by Government to these children; and

(c) the facts regarding the other facilities given by Government for the welfare of these workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected

Alleged victimisation of Indian Seamen

2214. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Chowguley Steamship Company Limited recruited 32 foreign seamen in the Port of Rotterdam in February last by victimising 32 Indian seamen;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government made any attempt to intervene in the matter; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) 32 Foreign seamen were engaged in February 1976 on M.V. "Maratha Envoy", a foreign flag vessel, then carrying 32 Indian crew.

(b) The Indian seamen employed on "Maratha Envoy" had walked off the ship at that port as a measure of protest against adverse entries in the CDC of one of the crew.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The efforts of our Embassy officials to bring about a settlement failed because of the uncompromising and adamant attitude of the crew. The Master had, therefore, no choice but to close the ship's articles and repatriate the whole crew to India. The crew were paid off on 2-3-76.

दिल्ली से जयपुर, टोंक, कोटा, झालावाड़ तक की सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करना

2215. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली से जयपुर, टोंक, कोटा और झालावाड़ तक की सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करने का निणय किया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : दिल्ली से जयपुर तक की सड़क पहले ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 8 का भाग है, परन्तु टोंक और कोटा होकर जयपुर से झालावाड़ तक की सड़क राज्य सड़क है । इस राज्य सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में लेने का कोई निर्णय नहीं है । वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण सरकार इस समय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में शामिल करने के लिये किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

Pelletization Plant in Goa

2216. **SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land/agricultural and acquired and being acquired for he joint sector pelletization plant at huoda in Goa;

(b) the proposed utilization of such land for (i) buildings (ii) stock yards (iii) other installations; and

(c) the proposed capacity of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Mandovi Pellets Limited, a joint sector company have purchased 12.8 hectares of land in village Shiroda, Goa for setting up an export oriented from ore pellet plant.

(b) The above area is proposed to be utilised as follows:—

	(in sq. metres)
(i) for storage of pellets	30,000 (Approx.)
(ii) for buildings	30,000 (Approx.)
(iii) for jetties, conveyors, oil tank etc.	33,725
(iv) for roads, office buildings, open spaces etc.	34,275
TOTAL .	1,28,000

(c) The proposed capacity of the plant is 1.8 million tonnes of pellets per year.

भारतीय दूतावासों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी और उन पर होने वाला व्यय

2217. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमरीका, रूस, ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में, अलग-अलग, कितने-कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे है और विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक दूतावास पर कुल कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1974 और 1975 में व्यय में कोई कटौती की थी और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

विशेष उपबन्धालय में उपलब्ध हैं (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-10658/76] ।

(ख) मुद्रा-स्फीति के विश्वव्यापी दबाव तथा मुद्रा विनिमय की दरों में परिवर्तन होने के कारण सरकार खर्च में कमी नहीं कर पाई है । लेकिन किफायत के लिए सख्त उपाय बरत कर, जिसमें क्रियात्मकता की दृष्टि से जहां कहीं सम्भव था वहां पदों का कम किया जाना भी शामिल है, इस वृद्धि को अपरिहार्यता के स्तर तक नीचा रखा गया है ।

Expenditure on Family Planning in 1975-76

2218 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the Family Planning Programme for the year 1975-76, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount spent during that period by the Gujarat Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. M ISHAQUE): (a). A statement giving the State-wise Provisional Payment sanctioned for implementation of the Family Planning Programme during 1975-76 and the value of supplies issued in kind is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10659/76].

(b) According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat, the expenditure on Family Planning programme upto December, 1975 was Rs. 262.33 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for January-March, 1976 was Rs. 141.01 lakhs.

Causes of colliery accidents and compensation paid

2219. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what were the causes of colliery accidents during 1975; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the victims during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Fall of roof, fall of sides, haulage, machinery, explosives, and irruption of water were the main causes of colliery accidents during the year 1975.

(b) Compensation is payable by the management under the provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act, the administration of which falls within the State sphere.

Repairs of P&T Buildings and Telephone Exchanges in Delhi

2220 SHRI S N MISRA. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the date of completion of each of Telephone Exchange and P&T Building constructed during the last three years in Delhi;

(b) whether any repairs have been carried out in these buildings; and

(c) if so, the amount spent on the repairs on each building since its completion up to 31st March, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The dates of completion of Telephone Exchange buildings and other P&T buildings constructed during the last three years in Delhi are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10660/76.]

(b) and (c). No repairs to these buildings have been carried out in the last three years.

मानसरोवर और कैलाश की यात्रा

2221. **श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी** : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मानसरोवर तथा कैलाश के तीर्थ यात्रियों की निरापद यात्रा के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ग) कैलाश तथा मानसरोवर की यात्रा कब से बंद है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) से (ग). भारत और चीन के बीच 1954 के समझौते के अनुसार भारत के तीर्थयात्रियों को प्रमाणन के दस्तावेज नहीं ले जाने पड़ते थे लेकिन सीमान्त चौकियों पर उन्हें चीनी प्राधिकारियों से तीर्थयात्रा के लिए परमिट लेना होता था। 1962 में यह समझौता समाप्त हो जाने के साथ अब इस तरह का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार द्वारा सुरक्षित यात्रा के लिए किसी प्रकार का कदम उठाये जाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Satellite communication facilities for Island and remote areas

2222. SHRI N E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for providing communication facilities through a satellite to Island communities and remote areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). Communication with island communities and remote areas is at present mainly over High Frequency radio circuits whose performance quality is generally not very satisfactory. The question of providing reliable communication facilities through the use of the Indian Ocean Intelsat satellite is under examination of the Government. A few small capacity earth stations will have to be set up for this purpose.

Provision of these communication facilities over an Indian owned and operated domestic communication satellite system in the long run is also under consideration.

Ship-building Yard

2223. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many committees were formed to survey and make project reports, for techno-economic survey for ship-building yard in India;

(b) the names of those committee members and the date of formation of those committees;

(c) number of reports submitted by those committees and recommendations thereof; and

(d) whether India is self-sufficient in the know-how of techno-economic survey without foreign consultancy for ship-building yard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Government did not set up any Committee for techno-economic survey for shipbuilding yard in India However, two Working Groups of officials had been set up The Haldia Working Group set up in July 1971 examined the suitability of Haldia as a location The Techno-economic Working Group set up in May 1973 examined

all available preliminary technical data in relation to several sites proposed by various maritime States.

(c) The Haldia Working Group, in its Report, found Haldia (West Bengal) a suitable site. The Techno-Economic Working Group also submitted a report recommending four sites viz., Haldia (West Bengal), Paradip (Orissa), Curlavangani (Goa) and Hazira (Gujarat), as suitable sites for construction of New Shipyards.

(d) No, Sir.

Levy of Estate Duty on Employees' Provident Fund

2224. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, the provident fund accumulations standing to the credit of a member after his death are not subject to estate duty or any other such levies;

(b) whether after the death of a member, the Provident Fund Commissioners demand estate duty clearance certificate from the nominee of the deceased before making payment where the provident fund amount is more than Rs. 10,000; and

(c) if so, under what rules the estate duty clearance certificate is asked for and whether Government will consider to simplify the procedure to enable the nominee to get provident fund payment immediately for the benefit of whom the legislation is enacted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) The Provident Fund accumulations are not exempt from estate duty under the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

(b) Yes.

(c) Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund are accountable persons in terms of section 53(1) (b) of the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

The following steps were taken to simplify the procedure:

(i) In 1956, it was decided that if the trustees make payment without awaiting an exemption certificate in the case of a deceased with a credit balance of less than Rs. 5,000/- in the Provident Fund Account and estate duty is found to be payable, the Department would, in the first instance, attempt to collect the duty from the other property left behind by the deceased subscriber. This was a procedural clarification without affecting the statutory liability of the trustees.

(ii) In 1967, it was further decided that the legal heirs of wage-earners may normally be permitted to withdraw from the provident fund moneys upto Rs. 5,000/- in cases where the balance in the Provident Fund Account exceeds Rs 5,000/-, without insistance of the estate duty clearance certificate This was subject to the condition that if the balance was not sufficient to pay the duty and if the Department's efforts to recover the duty from the other estate of the deceased are not fruitful, the trustees would be liable to pay the balance of the duty to the extent of money withdrawn.

(iii) In May, 1975, it was decided that if the amount payable to the nominees/heirs of a deceased member does not exceed Rs. 10,000/- it should be paid to the claimant without insisting upon production of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The claimants may be asked to submit an affidavit that

the property passing on the death of the deceased member does not attract estate duty.

(b) An Indemnity Bond, undertaking to indemnity the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, against any liability arising on account of estate duty that may arise due to payment of Provident Fund accumulations without insisting upon the production of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate should be obtained from the nominees/heirs to whom the payment is made

The Central Board of Direct Taxes has issued instructions to its field officers advising them to ensure that the Estate Duty exemption/clearance certificates are issued to the legal heirs of the deceased subscribers of the provident funds within a week of receipt of their applications

Facilities for anti-rabies and anti-venom in the Hospitals of Capital

2225 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the names of Government hospitals in the Capital where facilities for anti-rabies and anti-venom treatment are available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10661/76].

Coal cargo handled by Ports

2226 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total cargo of coal handled by ports in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin, Trivandrum, Paradip and Kandla in 1974-75, 1975-76 and up to March, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI): The total cargo of coal handled by Bombay, Madras Calcutta Cochin Trivandrum, Paradip and Kandla Ports during 1974-75 was 11 17 lakh tonnes and during 1975-76 (Upto March, 1976) was 11 51 lakh tonnes The Port-wise break-up is as follows:

(In lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Quantity of coal handled		
		1974-75	1975-76	(Upto March 1976)
1.	Bombay	Nil	Nil	
2.	Madras	1·54	1·54	
3.	Calcutta	8 97	8 81	
4.	Cochin	0 66	1 06	
5.	Trivandrum	Nil	Nil	
6.	Paradip	Nil	0·10	
7.	Kandla	Nil	Nil	

Incidents of dacoity and murder on Indo-Nepalese border

2227. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 848 on the 18th March, 1976 regarding crimes on Indo-Nepalese Border and state:

(a) whether dacoities with murders have been committed in villages Bainjra under Harlakhi P.S., Jonki and Kauaha under Basopatti P.S. of Madhubani District, Bihar, after the dacoity in village Lachchminia under Ladania P.S., mainly by criminals from Jhijha and some other villages from Nepal;

(b) whether in village Baira under Jai Nagar P.S., three criminals from Jhijha were killed in encounter on the spot and now they are threatening to burn the whole village in revenge; and

(c) what specific steps the Government of India are taking to save the lives and properties of the people in the border areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) to (c). Government of India's attention has not been drawn to any other incident of murder and dacoity in the district Madhubani after the reported incident of 1st November, 1975.

Night Service in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

2228 SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the names of C G H S. Dispensaries in Delhi where facilities are available to its beneficiaries during the night also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K M. ISHAQUE): The names of C G H.S Dispensaries in Delhi where facilities are available to the beneficiaries during the night also, are given in the enclosed list.

Names of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries providing night service in Delhi.

1. Andrews Ganj.
2. Chitra Gupta Road.
3. Daryaganj.
4. Dev Nagar.
5. Delhi Cantonment
6. Gole Market.
7. Kidwai Nagar.
8. Kingsway Camp.
9. Lajpat Nagar.
10. Laxmibai Nagar.
11. Lodi Road II.
12. Minto Road.
13. Moti Bagh.
14. Netaji Nagar.
15. North Avenue
16. Patel Nagar I
17. Pusa Road.
18. R. K. Puram I
19. R. K. Puram IV.
20. Rajouri Garden.
21. Sarojini Nagar Market.
22. Sahadara.
23. Shakurbasti.
24. South Avenue.
25. Srinivaspuri.
26. Subzimandi.
27. Telegraph Lane
28. Tilak Nagar
29. Timarpur.
30. Wellesley Road.

सन्तति निग्रह के लिए आयुर्वेदिक नुस्खा

2229. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश से आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति के एक विशेषज्ञ ने लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष पूर्व केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को सन्तति निग्रह के लिए एक आयुर्वेदिक नुस्खा भेजा था और उसके प्रभाव का परीक्षण करने का सुझाव दिया था ;

(ख) क्या उस विशेषज्ञ ने उस नुस्खे के शत-प्रतिशत प्रभावी होने का दावा किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति एवं होम्योपैथी को केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् के पास मध्य प्रदेश के चिकित्सकों और अन्य व्यक्तियों से 13 दावे आए हैं ।

(ख) सभी दावेदारों ने कहा है कि उनकी औषधियां प्रभावशाली हैं ।

(ग) दावेदारों से कहा गया है कि वे जांच-पड़ताल के लिए अपने-अपने दावों के ब्यौरे भेजें । उनकी स्थिति विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—10662/76]

Negotiations regarding Non-Aligned News Media

2230. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether negotiations are going on between non-aligned nations to have a non-aligned news media in order to bring about closer cooperation; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps being taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Consultations have been taking place between various non-aligned countries on the subject in terms of a resolution adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned countries held in Lima last year, which called *inter alia* for the convening of a meeting of non-aligned countries to draft a constitution for a pool of news agencies of non-aligned countries for consideration and adoption by the forthcoming summit at Colombo. These consultations are still continuing.

Contract Labour

2232. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number and percentage of contract labour to total labour force in the important organised and unorganised industries in the country;

(b) whether the number of contract labour has increased over the past five years and there is no tangible improvement in the working conditions and wages etc. of the contract labour;

(c) whether Government would undertake fresh studies on contract labour for suitable formulation of action programme; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) So far, Contract Labour Surveys have been conducted in 24 industries which fall both in organised and unorganised

sectors. Data about employment of contract labour was collected from the sampled units in these surveys. However, estimated employment for the industry as a whole was worked out for 13 industries only and in the case of others, the employment data were unestimated and related to the sampled units only. Available figures in respect of both are appended which also show the proportion of the contract labour to total labour force in different industries. (Statements I and II are laid on the Table of the House). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10663/76].

(b) No serial data are available in respect of these industries and hence no definite conclusion be drawn. However, contract labour has been abolished in five categories of employment in the Central sphere. Further the implementation of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Rules framed thereunder in regard to better conditions of service etc as provided in the Act/Rules is in progress through Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

(c) and (d). Yes; relevant details regarding the industries to be covered, questionnaires for collecting the required data during the proposed subsequent surveys are being finalised by the Director, Labour Bureau.

मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की योजना

2233. श्री श्रवण चन्द्र कछवाय :
क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को वर्ष के अन्त तक रोजगार दे दिया जाएगा ?

श्रम मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा): (क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रोजगार नीति का उद्देश्य विभिन्न क्षेत्रों यथा कृषि, सिंचाई, बिजली उत्पादन, मुख्य सिंचाई प्रणालियों का कमान क्षेत्र विकास, कुटीर, लघु, और मध्यम उद्योगों समाज सेवाओं,, व्यापार, वाणिज्य तथा अन्य अनुवर्ती एवं सम्बन्ध कार्यकलापों आदि में योजना कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करके प्रयाप्त रोजगार अवसर की व्यवस्था करना है। इसके अलावा एक रोजगार कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिये राज्यों की वार्षिक योजना, 1976-77 में 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है।

इन के अतिरिक्त 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, जो कि इस समय कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, अनेक महत्वपूर्ण योजनायें हैं, जिससे रोजगार अवसर काफी तेज गति से पैदा होंगे। ये योजनाएं है—शिक्षुता योजना, अतिरिक्त सिंचाई सम्भाव्यता पैदा करना, मूलाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं को व्यवस्था करने और प्रमाणित भूजल साधनों के उपयोग के लिए सहायता करना, समस्त देश में माल परिवहन के लिए राष्ट्रीय परमिट योजना, हथकरघा उद्योग का सुदृढ़ीकरण और विकास, त्वरित विद्युत विकास कार्यक्रम और सुपर थर्मल विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करना।

(ख) जी नहीं। फिर भी सरकार बेरोजगारों को अधिकतम संख्या में रोजगार दिलाने के लिए सभी प्रकार के प्रयास कर रही है।

बेरोजगारी भत्ता

2234. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तप्रधान :** क्या अन्न मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को, जब तक उन्हें रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता, यूरोपीय देशों की भांति बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाना चाहती है ?

अन्न मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Use of Fascimile Equipment

2235 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fascimile equipment (PAX) is coming into intensive use in U.S.A., Japan and Western Europe for transmitting documents;

(b) if so, whether India is also keeping pace with this latest technology; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) It is known that fascimile equipment is being used in USA, Japan and Western Europe for transmitting documents.

(b) and (c). Public fascimile transmission service for picture transmission already exists between New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and to overseas Extension of this service to other State capitals was also considered but found to be uneconomical at the present level of demand. P&T and OCS are also leasing out voice frequency circuits to other organisations like Meteorology Department for transmission of pictures and maps. A wide band circuit has also been leased out to a newspaper chain for transmission of complete newspaper pages. P&T is in a position to leare out the required circuits to other prospective customers, though the demand appears to be limited.

Developing of Picture Phone in the Country

2236. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the picture-phone which is being used in the U.S.A., has also been developed in the country; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

टिन का आयात

2237. **श्री भानीराम भंवर :** क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रति वर्ष कितनी मात्रा तथा कितने मूल्य का टिन आयात किया जाता है, और

(ख) क्या खनिज में टिन बनाना कठिन है और यदि हां, तो इस धातु को बनाने के लिए क्या तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबवेव प्रसाद) : (क) खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम, जो आयातक एजेंसी है, द्वारा

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए टिन का आयात और मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा	मूल्य
	(टनों में)	(लाख रुपयों में)
1973 .	2090	759.74
1974 .	2142	1303.28
1975 .	2283	1295.91

(ख) कच्ची धातु से टिन निकालने की अन्य अलौह धातुओं के समान, एक जटिल और पेचीदा प्रौद्योगिकी होती है। परन्तु टिन के उत्पादन हेतु सुविधाएं स्थापित करने के लिए पूर्व अपेक्षाएं देश में टिन अयस्क भंडारों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर है। इस समय तक देश में वाणिज्यिक-उपयोजन योग्य टिन अयस्क भंडारों का पता नहीं चला है। अतः टिन निकालने की उपयुक्त विधियों पर समुचित भंडारों का पता लगाने पर ही विचार किया जाएगा।

Rural Unemployment

2238. SHRI NOORUL HUDA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment exchanges cover rural areas;

(b) the methods and techniques adopted to compute the unemployment figures among the rural population;

(c) the total estimated unemployed in the rural areas;

(d) whether the 20-Point Programme proposes to tackle the problem of unemployment among the agricultural labourers and poor peasantry; and

(e) the outlines of such measures, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) According to a recent study conducted by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, nearly 47 per cent of the registrants on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges, which are located mainly in urban and semi-urban areas, were found to be from rural areas. Besides, over 200 Employment Information and Assistant Bureaux to cater to the needs of rural areas were also functioning in selected community development blocks in the country.

(b) and (c). The estimate of the number of persons unemployed is made by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on the basis of sample surveys. The latest available information relates to the 27th Round (1972-73) of N.S.S.O. In this survey, the approach adopted was to quantify unemployment on the basis of both the 'usual status' (i.e over a long period) and 'current status' (i.e over a week preceding the date of survey) Based on the 'usual status' approach it was estimated that about 2 million persons in the rural areas were chronically unemployed during the period October, 1972-March, 1973. On the 'current status' basis, the average number of persons totally unemployed in each week during this period, in the rural areas was estimated at 6.8 millions.

(d) and (e) The 20 Point Programme contains some measures aimed at improveing the economic and social conditions in rural areas, particularly among the poorer sections like agricultural labourers by removing certain hardships and disabilities and providing facilities and opportunities for productive activities, their implementation would result in opportunities for gainful employment in rural areas benefiting mainly the agricultural labourers and poor farmers. These measures are:

(i) Implementation of agricultural land ceilings and speedier distribution of surplus land.

(ii) Stepping up of provisions for house sites for landless and weaker sections.

(iii) Abolition of bounded labour.

(iv) Liquidation of rural indebtedness, legislation for moratorium on recovery of debt from the landless labourers, small farmers and artisans.

(v) Review of laws on minimum agricultural wages.

(vi) 5 million more hectares to be brought under irrigation.

(vii) Accelerated Power Programme.

(viii) New development plan for development of handloom sector.

10-Million-Tonne-Festival at Rourkela.

2239. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) number of delegates joined the 10-million-tonne-festival at Rourkela;

(b) whether 10-million-tonne-target has been delayed;

(c) if so, by how many years; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on this celebration?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a). 223

(b) and (c). Production targets are planned on a year to year basis and the Managements try to achieve the maximum results within the framework of such annual plans. The Rourkela Steel Plant crossed the 10 million-tonne mark in February, 1976. There is no question of delay in crossing this target

(d) The estimated exenditure incurred for the celebration is about Rs 6.34 lakhs. This includes presentation of souvenir to each employee and designing and erection of commemorative monument etc.

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में डाक तथा दूर संचार सुविधाएं प्रदान करना

2241. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय ने मध्य प्रदेश के चुने हुए पिछड़े जिलों में डाक तथा दूर संचार सम्बन्धी सुविधायें देने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई और कितने नये प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी गई है;

(ग) इन जिलो के लिये गत वर्ष और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है, और

(घ) उनके मन्त्रालय ने इन क्षेत्रों के लिये योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करने, उन्हें बनाने तथा क्रियान्वित करने के बारे में क्या मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किये है ?

संचार मन्त्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) सभी राज्यों, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है, के पिछड़े इलाकों मे डाक और दूर संचार सुविधाएं देने के सम्बन्ध मे विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(ख) डाक सेवाएं : वर्ष 1975–76 के दौरान 300 शाखा डाकघर खोले गए और 23 शाखा डाकघरो का दर्जा बढाया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त 30 उपडाकघर भी खोले गए। 1–3–75 को मध्य प्रदेश के अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाको मे 4079 डाकघर काम कर रहे थे।

दूर संचार सेवाएं : वर्ष 1975–76 के दौरान ऐसे 67 स्थानों पर दूर संचार सुविधाएं दी गई और 56 नये प्रस्तावो को स्वीकृति दी गई।

(ग) डाक-तार सेवा में पिछड़े इलाकों के विकास के लिए राज्यवार या जिलेवार रकम की अलग से व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है।

(घ) डाक सेवाएं : पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए विशेष रूप से ढील देकर मानदण्ड लागू किए जाते हैं। जहां सामान्य इलाकों में घाटे की स्वीकार्य सीमा 500 रुपये और (कुछ मामलों में) 750 रुपये सालाना है, वहां महानिदेशालय की शक्तियों के अधीन पिछड़े इलाकों के सम्बन्ध में ढील देकर यह सीमा 1000 रुपये और खास मामलों में 2500 रुपये कर दी गई है। ऐसे इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी कोई शर्त लागू नहीं की जाती है। सामान्य इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों से उनकी लागत के कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत भाग के बराबर आमदनी होने की आशा की जाती है जबकि अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाकों के बारे में आमदनी की इस सीमा में ढील देकर यह 15 प्रतिशत या 10 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है, इसका निर्धारण मैदानी या पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

दूर संचार सेवाएं: देश में देहाती इलाकों में दूर संचार सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने की दृष्टि से कुछ घाटे के बावजूद सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और संयुक्त डाकतार घर खोलने के लिए एक उदार नीति अपनाई जा रही है। इसके लिए विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है जैसे कि जिला/उपमण्डल/तहसील खण्ड मुख्यालय के तौर पर उस स्थान का महत्व मौजूदा टेलीफोन/तारघरों से उसकी दूरी, वहां की जनसंख्या पर्यटन केन्द्र/तीर्थ स्थान, बिजली/सिंचाई परियोजना स्थल के तौर पर उस स्थान का महत्व आदि। जहां सामान्य इलाकों में उपर्युक्त श्रेणीगत स्थानों में टेलीफोन/संयुक्त डाक तार घर की सुविधाएं मंजूर करने के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्यालय के वार्षिक आवर्ती खर्च के कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत भाग के बराबर आमदनी होने की शर्त है, वहां पिछड़े इलाकों में यह सीमा केवल 15 प्रतिशत रखी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज निक्षेप

2242. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या स्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण का विचार वर्ष 1976 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज निक्षेपों का भू-विज्ञान तथा भू-रसायन तरीकों से समेकित सर्वेक्षण कराने का है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 1975-76 के क्षेत्रगत सत्र में भारतीय भूसर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा बालाघाट, राजनन्दगांव, जबलपुर, बस्तर, छतरपुर, टीकमगढ़, सागर, पन्ना झबुआ, सिंधी, सरगुजा और रायगढ़ जिलों में क्षेत्रीय समेकित सर्वेक्षण किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। वे विशेषतया राजनन्दगांव और बालाघाट जिलों में फैले मालंजखण्ड विस्तार क्षेत्रों में आधार धातु के सम्बन्धित खनिजीकरण तथा बस्तर जिले में टिन के खनिज भण्डारों के लिए विभिन्न पैमाने पर भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण, भू-रसायनिक सैम्पलिंग और उथल ड्रिलिंग द्वारा सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल में डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सतर्कता सम्बन्धी अभियोजन मामले

2243. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल में प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के

विरुद्ध सतर्कता सम्बन्धी कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जो गत तीन वर्षों से अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं; और

(ग) इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मन्त्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) आठ ।

(ख) एक ।

(ग) इन मामलों की प्रगति की हर महीने जांच की जाती है और विलम्ब न हो इसके लिए तुरन्त यथोचित कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए पृथक् डाक तथा दूर संचार सर्किल बनाया जाना

2244. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने राज्य के लिए पृथक् डाक तथा दूर संचार सर्किल बनाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्र को भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या निणय किया है ?

संचार मन्त्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में डाक और दूर संचार सर्किल पहले से ही अलग अलग काम कर रहे है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Production of Aluminium foils in Andhra Pradesh

2245. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new technology would be used in the production of aluminium foils in Andhra Pradesh to meet the requirements of South;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have asked the Union Government to sanction the case in favour of aluminium foils; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF STEEL and MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). In November 1973, an application for setting up an Aluminium Foil Plant in Andhra Pradesh was submitted by M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited. No mention of any specific process technology to be adopted in the manufacture of aluminium foils was made in the application.

State Government of Andhra Pradesh had supported the case.

The application was considered alongwith other applications received earlier and was rejected in view of substantial capacity being set up by M/s. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited in the public sector.

The sanctioned capacity for aluminium foils is considered sufficient to meet the near future requirements of the country.

Progress of Karwar Port

2246. SHRI B. V. NAIK Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether work at Karwar Port is not progressing satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the probable period within which the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). Apart from Rs. 39.13 lakhs sanctioned for improvement of the op-

erational efficiency for the existing level of traffic, no new scheme for the development of the minor port of Karwar has been sanctioned by the Central Government.

Telephone Connections Waiting List

2247. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's latest phone deposit scheme has almost wiped out the waiting list in bigger cities; and

(b) the number of persons on waiting list in Delhi now?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The advance deposit scheme was introduced with effect from 1-9-75. In accordance with this scheme all applicants including those registered prior to 1-9-75 are required to pay the advance deposit Of the applicants on the waiting list as on 1-9-75 about 44 per cent under OYT and 60 per cent under non-OYT have paid the advance deposits in the bigger cities

(b) OYT	6933
Non-OYT	40597
Total	47530

Shipping Link between India and Latin America

2248 SHRI P. GANGA REDDY Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to have direct shipping link between India and Latin America to step up trade, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Three Indian Lines viz., India Steamship, Scindia Steam Navigation Co. and the Shipping Corporation of India are jointly considering a bilateral service with the Argentinian National Line, ELMA This would be on the basis of six sailings per year to be provided by Indian Lines and six by the Argentinian National Line. Pending a final decision on this proposed arrangement the Indian Lines have started a service to Argentina and Brazil on the basis of direct bills of lading and transhipment at Cristobal, Hongkong or Lisbon.

Management-Workers Co-operation

2249. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent suggestions made by Shri V V Giri regarding greater management-workers cooperation, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Government have noted with interest the press reports of Shri V V Giri's seven point suggestions regarding management-workers cooperation.

Manufacture of English Electric Typewriters by Hindustan Teleprinters

2250 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Hindustan Teleprinters have started manufacturing English electric typewriters with indigenous effort;

(b) if so, the yearly output thereof; and

(c) whether this typewriter besides internal market has external market also?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of Electric Typewriters commenced in May, 1973 and the output during 1975-76 was 160 numbers.

The targeted production for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 is 1000 and 2000 numbers respectively. The ultimate capacity would be 4000 numbers per annum.

(c) The Company is being advised to explore the export market.

Coverage of Labourers under Social Security Scheme

2251. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether every labourer in an organised industry has been covered by Social Security Scheme;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of labourers covered by Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines Schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The present position regarding the coverage under the various Social Security Acts is as given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Act	Coverage
1	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	The Act applies, in the first instance, to non-seasonal factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. It can be extended by the State Governments to other establishments. The Act is being extended area-wise by stages. Some of the State Governments have recently extended the provisions of the Act to the following new classes of establishments:— (i) smaller power-using factories employing 10-19 persons and non-power using factories employing 20 or more persons. (ii) shops, hotels, resturants, cinema including preview theatres, road meter transport and newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons.
2	The Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Act, 1952	The Act has been made applicable to 137 industries/classes of establishments as on 31-12-1975. The Act already applies to all major industries.
3	Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948	The Act applies to all coal mines.
4	The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	The Act applies at present to every mine oilfield, plantation, port, railway company and shops or establishments and motor transport undertakings (employing 10 or more persons).

Sl. No.	Name of the Act	Coverag
5	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 .	The Act applies to all railway serv... not permanently employed in any administrative district or sub-divisional office of a railway and not employed in any capacity as is specified in Schedule II to the Act, and persons employed on monthly wages not exceeding Rs. 500/- in any such capacity as is specified in Schedule II to the Act.
6	The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 .	The Act applies in the first instance to mines, factories, plantations and circus industry, including any such establishments belonging to Government except those factories or establishments to which provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 apply for the time being. It can be extended to other establishments by State Governments with prior approval of the approval of the Central Government.

c) The available information is as given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of employees covered
1	Employees' State Insurance Scheme . . .	53 36 lakhs (as on 31-3-1976)
2	Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Scheme	20 lakhs (as on 31-12-1975)
3	Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme .	6 02 lakhs (as on 31-1-1976)
4	Coal Mines Family pension Scheme, . . .	4 96 lakhs (as on 31-1-1976)

Unemployed in Gujarat

2252. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be plesed to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered in Gujarat State for employment during the year 1975;

(b) the break-up of educated and uneducated; and

(c) the number of persons got employment during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) 2,29,092 job-seekers registered with the employment exchanges.

(b) Educated (Matriculates and above) 1,15,246 Uneducated (below Matric including illiterates): 1,13,846.

(c) 15,098 job-seekers were placed in employment through the Employment Exchanges in Gujarat State during the year 1975.

Talks with Bangladesh on Farakka Issue

2253. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Government have again been invited for talks on Farakka issue; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A response is awaited.

Use of Hindi in Indian Missions abroad

2254. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Indian Embassies/High Commissions where some of the work is being done in Hindi language; and

(b) if so, the names thereof and the further progress made in regard to the use of Hindi in the External Affairs Ministry and its Departments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINUAL DAS): (a) and (b). All Indian Missions abroad have been asked to use Hindi wherever possible, particularly in replies to letters received by them in Hindi, and in nameplates, sign boards etc. All formal communications like letters of Credence, Letters of Recall and Commissions of Appointment are presented in Hindi alongwith the English translation. International Treaties and Agreements are also prepared in Hindi. Apart from these, Passport forms have been made available in both Hindi and English, and now Visa stamps in Hindi have also been supplied to Indian Missions for use by them from the 26th January, 1976.

Opening of Post Offices in Fifth Plan

2255. SHRI RAM PRAKASH. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of post offices to be opened in the State of Haryana during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): During the first two years of the Fifth Plan, 33 post offices have been opened. The number of post offices to be opened during the remaining period of the plan will depend upon the number of proposals which are justified according to departmental norms and also availability of funds.

State-wise Sterilisation Cases in 1975

2256. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of persons sterilized during 1975, State-wise, men and women separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER: IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): A statement giving the required information for the year, 1975 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10664/76].

Refusal to Return Home by Indian Personnel in U.K.

2257. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some non-diplomat employees who went to U.K. have refused to return home on the expiry of their tenure during last year;

(b) if so, the number of such employees and the reasons for their not returning to India; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number and designation of non-diplomatic personnel (under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs) working in the High Commission of India, London, who have refused to return home on the expiry of their tenure during 1975 is given below —

LDC	1
UDC	
Security Guard	1
Personal Assistant	1
Total	4

These officers have not complied with orders of transfer to head quarters. They have not disclosed the reasons for not doing so.

(c) On account of non-compliance with Government orders, disciplinary proceedings have been started against these officers Their terminal benefits have ben withheld pending completion of these proceedings and they will be debarred from employment in any office under the Government of India. Orders have been issued for revoking their official passports and the U. K. Government have been informed

Rate of tax for stage carriages in Tamil Nadu

2258. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the existing rate of tax, per quarter, levied for the stage carraiges in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the rate of tax during 1974; and

(c) the nature of measures adopted by the Union Government for the rescue of the bus operators from their financial peril and burden of taxation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the rates of tax on stage carriages in Tamil Nadu, as on 1-4-74, 1-10-74, and 1.1.76 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10665/76]. With effect from 1-4-76, the State Government have also powers to levy, by notification, a surcharge on stage carriages at a rate not exceeding 25 per cent of the amount of tax.

(c) The purport of the Question is not clear. However, attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Union Finance Minister's reply to the debate on the Tamil Nadu Budget in the Lok Sabha on 24-3-76, when he announced a reduction in the rate of surcharge on stage carriages operating on mofussil routes.

Construction of Telephone Exchanges and P&T Buildings in Delhi

2259 SHRI S N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of Telephone Exchanges and P&T Buildings constructed in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the names of the contractors to whom contracts for the construction of these buildings were given by the Government; and

(c) the amount spent by Government on each building?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA) (a) to (c) A statement showing the names of Telephone Exchange buildings and other P&T buildings in Delhi completed during the last three years as also the names of the contractors for these buildings and the amount spent by the Government on each buildings, is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [Placed in Library See No. LT-10666/76].

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का घोषित किया जाना

2261. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या परिवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) किसी भी राजमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का क्या आधार है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उस राज्य के कुछ राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या नाम हैं और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इलबीर सिंह) : (क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में नई सड़कों पर, इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध धन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रस्तावों की आपसी प्राथमिकता तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित की जाने वाली सड़कों पर निम्नलिखित मापदण्डों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है :

(1) यह देश की लम्बाई चौड़ाई में गुजरने वाले मुख्य मार्ग हो ।

(2) जो इतर राजमार्गों को जोड़े ।

(3) वे राज्यों की राजधानियों को मिलाने हों ।

(4) उन्हें मुख्य पत्तनों, बड़े उद्योगों अथवा पर्यटक केन्द्रों से मिलाने वाला होना चाहिए ।

(5) उन्हें सामरिक महत्व की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना चाहिए ।

इन मापदण्डों के अतिरिक्त, आर्थिक पहलुओं पर भी जोर दिया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) उ० प्र० सरकार ने निम्नलिखित मार्गों को पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में सम्मिलित करने का सुझाव दिया है :

(1) बैरागनिया-गोरखपुर - बेहरा-इच-कुशीनगर - राम स्नेहीघाट हैदरगढ़ - बछरावन-बालगंज-जिगासन - फतेहपुर - बांदा-महोबा-सागर ।

(2) लखनऊ-सुलतानपुर - जौनपुर-वाराणसी-चुर्क-दुधी बाइपास-मंज ।

(3) रामपुर- नैनीताल- अल्मोड़ा-कौसानी ।

(4) गाजियाबाद - मेरठ-मुजफ्फर-नगर - सहारनपुर- देहरादून मसूरी ।

(5) लखनऊ -रायबरेली-प्रतापगढ़-इलाहाबाद ।

(6) भिंड - इटावा - शाहजहांपुर-पिथौरागढ़ - लिपुलेख-पास ।

(7) गाजियाबाद - अलीगढ़ - एटा-कानपुर-जी० टी० रोड ।

(8) कोमी - भरतपुर - धौलपुर ।

(9) वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 29 के उत्तर की ओर गोरखपुर से नौतवाना तथा दक्षिण की ओर गाजीपुर में भभुआ रोड (रा०रा० 2 पर जक्शन) तथा गाजीपुर और वाराणसी के बीच के भाग का रा०रा० मार्ग 29-ए के रूप में पुनर्गठन ।

वर्तमान वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण भारत सरकार किसी भी नई सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने में असमर्थ है ।

Bihar Roads Sanctioned as National Highways

2262. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads sanctioned as National Highways in the

State of Bihar and the number of such roads which are not yet completed or are under construction; and

(b) the time by when these roads are expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Bihar has 9 National Highways totalling to 2063 Kms These include the Chas-Ranchi-Rourkela Talcher Road declared as National Highway No 23 in March, 1972. There are missing links on National Highways No 30 and 23, between Arrah and Mohania and Kolebira and Birmitrapur (near Orissa boarder) respectively. At the missing links alternative routes are available for traffic These are being temporarily maintained from Central funds. All the national highways excluding the newly declared National Highway No 23 and the National Highway No 6, which is to the required standards and short in length, are being widened, strengthened and improved at an estimated cost of Rs 38 crores to meet the traffic needs of the near future The improvement works which include construction of the 120 Km Arrah-Mohania missing link on National Highway No 30 and new bridges across the rivers Barakar and Burh on National Highway No 2 and Damodar at Telmuchu on National Highway No. 32 are in various stages of progress Funds permitting these are likely to be completed by the end of the 5th Plan period. The Kolebira-Birmitrapur 32 km missing link on National Highway No 23 in Bihar is likely to be sanctioned, also funds permitting within the 5th Plan period and completed in the 6th Plan period

PARADIP PORT RAIL LINES

2263. SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the Port rail lines at Paradip Port have been laid by now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI The Port Railway network including interim facilities for unloading ore has been completed. Permanent lines to the proposed ore tippler yard are under execution.

Communication from Bangladesh Regarding Ganga Waters

2264 SRHI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have since received any communication from Bangladesh regarding sharing of the Ganga waters;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof,

(c) whether Government have sent any reply thereto, and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) and (b) The Government of Bangladesh, in their last Note of 25 March 1976, reasserted their new demand for "monthwise allocation" of the Ganga waters throughout the year

(c) and (d) In their reply of 27 March Government have renewed their offer of talks whilest expressing regret that their sincere efforts to reach an agreement through friendly discussions had not evoked a positive responses so far. It was also pointed out that as far as the Government of India are aware, the discussions between the two Governments have throughout been confined to the sharing of the Ganga waters during the lean season only for the obvious reason that during the remainder of the year the water flows are plentiful As regards the alleged adverse effects in Bangladesh of the utilisation of Ganga waters at Farakka during the

lean season, it was suggested that this could best be studied and evaluated by a competent body of experts —the Joint Rivers Commission—under proper conditions and for the requisite period. The Government of India's gesture of goodwill and friendship in effecting a reduction in drawals at Farakka, thus releasing more water for flow into Bangladesh, was also communicated.

Sick Buses with D.T.C.

2265. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses lying sick with Delhi Transport Corporation during the years 1975 and 1976 month-wise, and the period for which they remained inoperative;

(b) the amount spent on them for repairs during the said period and the revenue lost as a result of their sickness; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The average number of buses which remained off the road daily for repair during the year 1975 and 1976 month-wise, is given below:—

1975	
January	253
February	250
March	291
April	313
May	367
June	343
July	344
August	337
September	346
October	354
November	265
December	266
1976	
January	278
February	283
March (upto 29th)	316

No vehicle remained grounded permanently during this period except 100 Tata vehicles for which critical spares were not available. The position regarding availability of spares has now improved and the repair of held-up vehicles is being expedited.

(b) The amount spent on maintenance and repairs of all DTC buses from January, 1975 to February, 1976 is about Rs 155 lakhs. The figures relating to the loss suffered by DTC separately on account of buses held up are not available.

(c) Steps have been taken to improve and strengthen the fleet maintenance by setting up a number of new depots, installation of plant and machinery and recruitment of qualified and trained staff.

Facilities for Children's Heart Surgery in the Hospitals of Delhi

2266. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item, dated the 15th March, 1976, regarding open heart surgery done by Indian doctors on children below three years of age;

(b) if so, whether similar facilities are available in the children's wards of the Government hospitals in Delhi; and

(c) the number of surgeons in these hospitals who have been trained specially for such operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) Facilities for open heart surgery on children are available only in the following two hospitals in Delhi:

(1) All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(2) G. B. Pant Hospital.

(c) (1) All India Institute of Medical Sciences —8

(2) G. B. Pant Hospital —3

Facilities for Polio Vaccine in the Hospitals of Capital

2267. SHRI BRINDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the names of Government hospitals where Polio Vaccine facilities are available for public in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE): A list is laid on the Table of the Sabha

List of Hospitals/Institutes in Delhi where Polio vaccine facilities are avaiable

Sl. No.	Name
1	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar. New Delhi-16.
2	Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.
3	Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.
4	Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi.
5	Hindu Rao Hospital. Delhi.
6	Swami Daya Nand Hospital Delhi.
7	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.
8	Central Hospital Northern Railway New Delhi — For Railway employees and their families
9	Northern Railway Divisional Hospital, Shayama Prasad Mukherjee Marg, Delhi — For Railway employees and their families
10	Kasturba Hospital. Delhi.
11	E S I Hospital. Basaidarapur. New Delhi and 13 Dispensaries (for E.S.I.) beneficiaries only).
12	Irwin Hospital. New Delhi.
13	Din Dayal Upadhaya Hospital. New Delh.
14	Family Planning Centres in C G.H.S Dispensaries (14 Dispensaries).
15	Maternity & Child Welfare Centres of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (41 Centres)
16	Maternity & Child Welfare Centres of New Delhi Municipal Committee (13 Centres)

Central Drugs Laboratory in Kerala

2268 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Drugs Laboratory in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the broad feature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, provides for the functioning of only one Central Drugs Laboratory. Such a Laboratory is already functioning at Calcutta. Central assistance is, however, being provided to Kerala to purchase additional sophisticated equipment for their existing Food and Drugs Laboratory.

Artificial Kidney Dialysis Facilities for Treatment of Kidney Patients in the Hospitals of Capital

2269. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Government hospitals in the Capital have artificial kidney (Dialysis) facilities for treatment of Kidney patients; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to provide such facilities to the kidney patients in the Capital and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) Facilities for artificial kidney (Dialysis) are available in the following Government Hospitals in Delhi:—

1 All India Institute of Medical Sciences

2. Safdarjang Hospital

3. Willingdon Hospital—The machine is at present out of order for want of accessories which are being procured. Another unit is also being procurred.

4. Irwin Hospital—One machine is being installed and the facility will be available in three months time

5. Hindu Rao Hospital—Personnel to operate the machine are being trained.

—

12.17 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CANCELLATION OF A SITTING OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister, Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, as the House is aware, 12th April has been declared a holiday because of Mahavir Jayanti. I have talked to the available Opposition leaders about it and I presume that it will be the pleasure of the House to have a holiday on that day for Parliament also.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to accept this suggestion of the Hon. Minister?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

—

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GIFT-TAX ACT, WEALTH-TAX ACT, INCOME-TAX ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Gift-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 268(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10649/76].

(2) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No S.O. 267(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10650/76].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in

Notification No. S.O. 286(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10651/76.]

(ii) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. S.O. 275(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10652/76]

(4) A copy of Notification No G S.R. 284(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1976 making certain amendment to Notification No G S R 274(E) dated the 1st April, 1976, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-10653/76]

COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT GENERAL RULES AND FORMS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 248(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1976 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10654/76]

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1975-76 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1976-77 OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Revised Estimates for the year 1975-76 and Budget Estimates for the year 1976-77 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10655/76.]

12.20 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST REPORT

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) I beg to present the Two Hundred and first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report on Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for the year 1972-73

12.21 hrs

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI S M SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House

---

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) Sir now we are to meet only on 14th and 15th and thereafter again on the 26th

For the implementation of 20-point Programme again, all of us would like to go to the areas by *padyatra* We have also heard elsewhere the Prime Minister speaking about this So, why not we adjourn for these two days also so that we may go to these areas by *padyatra*.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR SPEAKER: Anyway, your suggestion has been conveyed to the hon. Minister.

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77— *Contd.*

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Now, the hon. Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I could not be present in the House throughout the day; I missed the first two speeches but, I came to the third which is also an important speech; I could have the satisfaction of having heard pointedly the views of the Opposition.

I can assure those hon. Members whose good speeches I could not listen to as I was not there, that I have read them very carefully; I must compliment the Members for the quality of the debate and the constructive suggestions they have made in the course of the discussion.

Some Members mentioned here that they did not have an opportunity to discuss foreign affairs but I can assure them that I shall be willing to discuss that as many times as possible. As regards the discussion on the international situation, whenever the occasion arises, there will be no unwillingness on the part of myself or the Ministry of External Affairs to discuss this matter. Naturally, we meet quite often in the Consultative Committee where we have the advantage of listening to the views and suggestions of many of the leading members who are especially interested in the problems of foreign affairs. But I can understand that the debate in this House is much more important because it is not only a debate here but it is a debate that goes to the people of the country as well.

Therefore, Sir, the debate was very useful. The one important point that I always find in the debate—when I say 'always', I mean last time and this time because I have the experience of only two debates—is that the debate on foreign affairs—naturally because of the way the policy has been evolved in the course of last 25 or 30 years—transcends the division of parties in this House and reaches a sort of national consensus as far as the basic features of foreign policy are concerned. That is something very important.

I, therefore, have an easy task, because as far as the basic features of foreign policy are concerned they are not doubted. What are the basic features of our foreign policy? First and foremost is that we pursue an independent foreign policy based on non-alignment; a basic urge emanating from our foreign policy is the ceaseless search for world peace and cooperation —I will explain it further again; we believe in friendship towards all and malice towards none, we have been in the vanguard of the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and racism; we have been active in our support for liberation movement whether in our bilateral relations or in multi-lateral forums. Our approach has always been one of constructive cooperation and not of confrontation or conflict. It is, therefore, very heartening to have reaffirmation of the broad consensus in support of this approach in the course of the debate.

With these introductory remarks I would now emphasise two or three very important aspects. I would not go into every detail—30 *tour-d'horin* as they call it—but if we have to see the present status of the war and peace problem, as it is called, at the world level it is better to review the international situation as it is today.

In order to do that one will have to take a synoptic view of the international situation as it has evolved since

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

World War II in terms of its political problems, economic problems and technological development because what is happening today has something to do with progress and developments in these three basic areas.

My friend, Shri Dinesh Singh, referred to the problem of detente and picturesquely stated that we had reached the peak of detente at Helsinki and possibly would be drifting towards the valley. This is a very picturesque assessment. I can tell you that maybe it is a drift towards a valley but a valley perhaps at a higher level

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Higher than the peak!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Yes. I will tell you why. This is so because we believe as a nation that detente is in the interest of humanity; detente is in the interest of the world and detente is in the interest of the developing countries May be what you say is right, in a way, because under the pressure of electioneering that is taking place in most of the western world, *detente* seems to have become a rather unfashionable word, If not a dirty word. It has come to this stage. But *detente* is not just an accident That is why I say it is much better to see the developments, the policies, the international situation, as the have evolved in the last 25—30 years.

In the economic field, what we have seen is that both the socialist world and the western world have made tremendous progress in their industrial strength and industrial power. Particularly the western world has seen unprecedented growth of trade I think nowhere else in the history of the world has it happened. The volume of the trade and the rate at which the trade has grown in the last 25—30 years is completely unprecedented. The unfortunate part of it is that the lion's share of it, more han lion's share of it, has gone to the big powers, the western powers. But the fact remains that this has happened, and this has created the problem that the division and inequality among the nations has widened with this growing trade, growing economic strength, and growing industrial power. Their concentration in a very few countries' hands has certainly created further exploitation, though we have become free countries and independent countries. So this is one aspect of the economic situation.

Secondly the political situation. What has happened in the last 25 years? We have seen that the classical, colonial powers have lost their power. I think the process started with India and proceeded further and we see today that most of the continents are completely free, except some pockets in South Africa, some pockets in the South Pacific, some islands in the Indian Ocean. But this liberation process has started. We have seen the last empire of Portugal dismantled and we see that it has created some new problems which we are facing and which we will have to face

So in the political field, we have seen this dismantling of colonial empires as a result of the liberation struggles which started it. I would like to tell my hon. friend Prof. Mukerjee, that I entirely agree with him; when we speak of national struggles, a national struggle without its economic, progressive and political content cannot today be called a national struggle When we use the words 'national struggle' we use it as a composite term in which all these elemen'ts are present. And the peak of this national struggle, as we saw, was in Indo-China. For more han two decades, the people there fought heroically with faith in heir national independence, faith in their people's progress, faith in socialism. And it was because of these things that they could succeed against a very big power. So this is the political picture which has emerged in these 25 years and because of this, we see a large number of countries members of the UN etc.

The third aspect, which I think we should not forget, is the impact of technological development. I am not talking merely of technological development in industrial terms; I am talking in terms of the military-industrial complex in the western world or the technological development that has created an impact on the weapons system of the world. At the end of the second world war, we saw that the USA could say that they were the supreme power, the superpower. They thought possibly they could dictate terms. But the other world also was not sleeping. They were also making efforts for their own technological progress. So, a time is reached when they know that they are not alone and they are not the only people to make progress. USSR has made progress in this matter. They have proved that as far as the weapon system is concerned, they are also equally powerful. When they knew that there was a limitation of their power, the process of detente started These are the technological imperatives political imperatives of detente If there is relaxtion of tension, it is not only detente among the two big powers. There should be relaxation of tensions amongst all the countries of all the continents. But there are the imperatives behind it. They just cannot afford not to have it. This is the basic factor and let us not forget it. This is the background of detente. This is the situation that has developed and his is the world that we live in today Therefore, we will have to see how we place our relationships, what are our present day challenges and what are going to be our responses to them. When you talk about foreign policy, you have to find out your neighbourhood, you have to find out what are the reactions to the policies that the big powers are following in your area, what are the challenges it has thrown to our country and how you are going to respond to it. I think if I answer these questions, possibly the purpose of my speech should have been served.

Coming to our relations with the big powers—when I use the term 'big powers', please do not take it in the wrong sense; it is now a routine phrase to describe certain realities. Our relations with the United States were referred to yesterday. Some reference was made to some sentences in the report. May be they are possibly capable of being misinterpreted. But I would like to say that I have made the position very clear. When we say that our relations with USA and USSR are good, we do not bracket USSR with USA, because qualitatively the relationship is different. I have no doubt about it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): But the report contradicts you.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What I am saying is more important than the report. Possibly it is likely to be misinterpreted and therefore, I am trying to make this point very clear. It is not good to quote onself, but sometimes it becomes useful for elucidation. I am not making this position clear for the first time. I made the same point last year also. I quote:

> "Again Prof. Mukherjee suggested yesterday that by mistake sometimes people try to bracket the two super powers together. I think that is not at least our Government's attitude, because the two super powers cannot be bracketed together. They are not only qualitatively different but they are different from the point of view of our national interests This is one fact we have to take note of."

So, I think I have made this point very clear Having said this—and he also concedes that point—even then, naturally, we should certainly try to make our relations friendly. This is exactly what we are doing. Somebody said that we have our national interests When America's national interests are reflected in their global policy, we come into conflict. But even then we feel that despite that, there are areas where we can cooperate. Therefore, we are making efforts to improve

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

these. You know what efforts have been made. I do not want to go into details.

With USSR, our relations are very good; it is an excellent and a warm relationship. There was a recent reference to it in their Twenty-fifth Congress; and what their Secretary-General then said is ample proof of it. They have stood by India in difficult times. They have helped India in its economic and industrial growth and progress Our outlook on many international matters is similar. But that does not mean that we follow Soviet Russia in every matter. Our outlook is sometimes different. I can mention specific areas; but this is no occasion to do it. Our relations with Soviet Russia, are certainly very good; and we look forward to improve them still further. Recently, you must have read that the Deputy Chairman of our Planning Commission was in Soviet Russia and they have agreed on new areas of cooperation and patterns of cooperation. I am sure it will strengthen not only our relations, but also the strength of Indian.

In the case of China, Shri Samar Mukherjee said that we should try to make some efforts to improve our relations. We are making efforts to improve relations. I hope there will be some response. I do not want to say anything more than that. That does not mean that China's policy has changed or that its attitude has completely changed or that it is likely to change. But certainly we should make efforts, because these are two land masses living together for centuries. Geography has put us near each other. I do not think we can select our neighbours. In the same manner as they say, "Great men are born", neighbours are also geograhically born. One should make an effort to find out whether there are any possibilities of improving the relations. India wants to do it. Prof. Mukherjee said: "Select your friends and find out your enemies." Well, I would say "Treat everybody as a friend and don't be gullible enough to forget that somebody can be your enemy." I would put it that way. You cannot say that everybody will always be your friend; and that your enemy will always remain so. If anybody wants to be an enemy, we should try to see that he does not remain so. That is why all our leaders from Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru to Mrs. Gandhi have said on many occasions that with those who are our friends, we will try to develop, broaden and deepen our relations. With those who are not our friends, we will try to persuade them to take more interest in us. With those who are hostile to us, we have to work in such a manner that their hostility is lessened and that at least there is some possibility of cooperation. That is what, I think, any wise country would do. This is exactly what we are doing. They say that nations have interests. Yes; nations have interests, but certainly nations also have principles. A nation which does not have any principles, sometimes does not understand its interests. What are our principles? As I have said, our principles are, friendship, world peace and non-alignment. What is the crux of the policy of non-alignment? I was a little pained to hear my friend, Mr. Naik, pained in a sense because he is a person who always makes very interesting speeches; and I always like to listen to him. He talked of "selective alliance". I really do not know what that term "selective alliance" means. Anyway, he said one thing about non-alignment. Since this point has been argued many times here on the floor of this House I do not want to take more time of the House in saying that it is not a negative concept. It is an elementary sort of interpretation to say that because the word "non" is there in "non-alignment" so it is negative. It is a positive concept.

I would like my hon. friend to know what non-alignment really is. Right from the beginning, Jawaharlal Nehru conceived of non-alignment as a composite policy consisting of a number of

fundamental elements. Actually once, in 1958, he said that non-alignment with military blocs "in itself is not a policy; it is only part of a policy". He added:

> "The policy itself can only be a policy of acting according to our best judgment and following a particular objective and idea we have....our foreign policy has this positive aspect of peace. The other positive aspects are enlargement of freedom in the world, replacement of colonialism by free and independent countries and a larger degree of co-operation among nations."

For Nehru non-alignment was a composite policy covering the search for peace, the struggle for independence, the fight against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism, the struggle for political and economic equality among nations and fight for a new just, peaceful, world order. His conception of non-alignment was such that it remains entirely valid even today, as it included not only non-alignment with military blocs, but also basic questions of politics and economics including the adjustment of relation between developed and developing nations and the current theme of a new economic order.

I am again tempted to quote Nehru He wrote an article "Changing India", which was published in Foreign Affairs, just a year before he died In April 1963 he wrote an article, which I am quoting, because it is much better that we know what our policies are and what are the basic formulations of our policy. Nehru said :

> "The twin policies which have guided us since independence are, broadly, democratic planning for development at home and, externally, 'non-alignment'. Like the basic policies of most countries, these are not the product of any inspiration or arbitrary choice, but have their roots in our past history and way of thinking as well as in fundamental national exigencies. India's over-riding and most urgent task is to raise the standard of living of her people, and in order to achieve this, to carry out structural and organisational reforms not only as speedily as possible but with maximum popular support and participation. In foreign affairs, we had no interest other than to cultivate friendly co-operation with all countries and to help to keep world peace as the *sine quo non* of everything else. In our approach to these problems, our attitude and ideas had inevitably been shaped by our own recent struggle for freedom, as well as by the accumulated experience of centuries; and above all by Mahatma Gandhi's teachings." /

I think I have said enough about non-alignment.

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara): Does it not come in conflict with the Asian Collective Security scheme?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: No; do not confuse the issues. I am coming to the question of Asian identity. It is better I deal with this problem of Asian identity that has been mentioned by Shri Dinesh Singh. I think he is right there because it is a very important concept, a very important issue about which we should constantly be aware at least and it is our responsibility to play our role whenever it is possible As he knows, whenever any occasion has arisen, we have tried to play our role

The Government of India has always supported the concept of Asian solidarity In 1946, India sponsored the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi and subsequently convened a conference of all independent Asian countries to mobilise them against Dutch police action against Indonesia. However, unlike other regions, Asia has to contend with many divisive forces—religious, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic and political. Asia is also too vast a continent to be readily responsive to a sense of solidarity which would encompass the entire continent from Beirut to Tokyo.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

She has also been the cockpit of imperialist rivalries in the era of Western dominance, which has left varying cultural impacts in various regions and, thus destroyed pre-existing links and alienated one region from another. However, there is no doubt that the goal of Asian solidarity, which should express itself in terms of a distinct Asian identity and an Asian voice on international affairs, should not be given up In concert with other countries and with a sense of cautious realism India should actively pursue this objective through encouraging pan-Asian meetings, inter-governmental or non governmental, in all fields where the Indian experience and the experience of other Asian countries are relevant and useful to each other Such an exchange of experience would in due course form the core of the Asian personality Recent initiatives in economic fields, such as the creation of the Pepper Community the Coconut Community the Association of Producers of Natural Rubber and, in a sub-regional context, the ASEAN constitute steps in the right direction As you know, we are also interested in many other Asian institutions like the Asian Clearing House the Asian Development Bank etc.

So, I concede this concept but let us not forget the point which I have made, namely that there are some contradictions which we cannot just wish away and hence our present approach which I think is valid and wise and will yield results, is to make efforts for bilateral co-operation both in the political and the economic fields

Some of the Members mentioned the emergence of Indo-China and our duty towards those countries I can assure them that we consider the emergence of Indo-China as a landmark, an event of historical significance They are independent and progressive countries which are facing their own problems on the basis of co operation with non aligned countries. The re-unification of South and North Viet Nams is going to be a very important event, and we welcome it. Whatever co-operation they need and we can give, we will certainly try to give. The same is the case with Laos and Cambodia Cambodia is called by some other name now Things are developing there. We have not yet established diplomatic relations though we have relations in the sense of recognising them They are not in a position to receive foreign missions in that country Possibly we will have to take our turn

In South East Asia also, our efforts are to build our relations There may be contradictions in Indo-China and South East Asian countries some of the countries, because of outside intervention We have to realistically take note of it and make an effort for bilateral development in those areas I think with patience through this instrumentality of bilateralism and keeping our principle clearly in mind— if we pursue with friends—I am sure that a day would come when this idea will be a reality This is about Asia

Now I must come to the immediate neighbourhood As far as the immediate neighbourhood is concerned fortunately amongst us today is the Prime Minister of Nepal We welcome him heartily His discussions with our Prime Minister and other representatives of the Government are going on and I am sure the relations will become more productive more useful in mutual interest because I think geography has put us together and traditionally culturally and historically both the countries must find ways to work together

As far as Burma and Sri Lanka are concerned I do not want to repeat that we have made some efforts at solving our problems and we have succeeded considerably in that The most important change is in the case of Sri Lanka I think in the last three or four years, there is a sea of change in the relationship in the sense that a very small problem could have been developed into a tricky issue But our Prime Minister took a very courageous initia-

tive and at the present moment, whatever those problems were..the Kachativu issue, the question of repatriates more particularly, in the contemporary sense, the question of delineation of the maritime boundry is a very very important matter. It can be a very tricky issue. And in the present context of things, persons who are adversely interested in India—I would not say enemies, but I would say people who are adversely interested in India— can develop some of the small issues into big and intricate issues. But only last month, we succeeded in finalising and completely delineating the maritime boundary with Sri Lanka So, there is no problem which remains, as far as that is concerned.

There are other countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan. Well, last year, when we discussed this question Bangladesh was a different Bangladesh Unfortunately, things have changed and a very eminent leader like Mujibur Rehman was assassinated. Though, as a nation, we took it as a shock we conceded and ultimately accepted that it is their internal matter, because ultimately we have to live together as nations. We wish their people well. We continue to make efforts for co-operation, but, unfortunately, the response so far is not positive. I would say, to a certain extent, it is even negative. In the begining, they said, "India is attempting to make military attacks and is poised for military action." We said, "That is not so, Why do you not please come and see?" They sent a delegation. Mr. Justice Satar came and had discussions. Not only that, we invited their military people. We said, "They should come and see if at all they feel that there is any military preparation or deployment which will lead ultimately to such an action." When they saw that it did not work, they kept quiet.

Farakka has been made an issue of anti-India propaganda. Well, this is an unfortunate development. But in that matter also we have taken unilateral steps and we have told them that it is a matter which can be discussed. As you know, the real problem in the Ganges is the floods. Every year, we suffer from floods. The problem was that during the fair weather the water of the Ganges comes to its lowest and there the question of distribution of water for Calcutta Port and Bangladesh arose.

As you know, in the last twelve years, we were working on the Farakka Barrage. We spent nearly Rs. 160 crores. Last year, we had discussions with Bangladesh when Mujibur Rehman was there. My senior colleague, Shri Jagjivan Ram, went to Bangladesh and had an agrement with them and the Farakka Barrage was opened. Now, they have taken a position that it is not only during the lean period but every month that water must be distributed. It is a rather difficult situation. We are very firm as far as Farakka is concerned. We have not invested this much money for nothing. We have to look to the future of the Calcutta Port which is a very lively link for India's economic development and other things. At the same time, we took unilateral action and allowed ourselves to take less water so that there should not be any difficulty for them. But we told them, let technicians meet and discuss it. Unless we see the effects, what is use of making unrealistic demands and complicating the entire matter? Their main interest is to internationalise the issue. This is the difficulty

In regard to some of the smallest issues, some of the countries are encouraged to internationalise them so that an opportunity is given to these countries which are adversely interested in India to exploit the issues. This is the position. I do not think I need spend more time on Bangladesh. I only wish that they respond to us in a mood of cooperation because the people of Bangladesh and the people of India have the same problems of economic development and poverty. We have to fight those problems. Concentration must be given to those problems and not to other non-priority problems that create division among ourselves.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Coming to Pakistan, it is a little complicated matter. I am using the words deliberately. For that matter, I must say, we have made a very constructive contribution. Ultimately, for the neighbouring problems, we have evolved a certain policy framework. We had the Simla Agreement. You know how in a difficult situation, the Prime Minister took initiative at the summit meeting and arrived at the Simla Agreement. We have a policy framework for dealing with any neighbouring country. We cannot say that there will be no problems with any neighbouring country. As we are living together, there are bound to be some problems. What is the method for it? The method for it is that both the parties should sit together without the intervention of any third party and decide all the issues. This is the basic approach.

He said, yes; he went back. We took the initiative and sorted out certain small issues, like, travel permits and telecommunications. We signed certain trade agreements also. We also purchased cotton from them worth about Rs. 25 crores. They completely stopped there. Once in a while, we reminded them and they thought that they must do something. They have done some business worth about Rs. 7 lakhs. We told them, it is all right; it is a good beginning and let us try to continue it.

13 hrs.

What is more important today is, and, we must not be unaware of it, to see what is happening in Asia, not only in this region. That is where the problems of Asia must be considered more carefully. Though *detente* is progressing in Europe, I must tell you, Asian problems are getting more complicated. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee wanted to know as to what is happening in West Asia. The West Asian problem is nowhere near solution today. But, at the same time, they will have to go by certain principles and those principles are, complete withdrawal from the occupied areas and the acceptance of the national rights of the Palestine people. There, we should try to prevent division. The unity of the Arab world is more important for us. We should not do or say anything, contrary to the concept. I want to make this one point very clear that we should not do or say anything which will go contrary to it. This is exactly what is happening. Now, take the tragedy of Lebanon; it is difficult to explain and we can only express our best wishes that they find a solution for it. Somebody asks what is the Asian approach to it. The Middle East issue is such that it arouses global interest; it is a global responsibility and we cannot really speak of an Asian approach. We find almost all the Asian countries wanting a solution, we are working on these lines in the U.N. and we hope we will succeed some time. But there are other matters also. There are contradictions, as was mentioned, in South East Asia; there are contradictions in the sub-continent—and some of them are being encouraged.

I must mention two things about Pakistan and the continuous anti-Indian propaganda in which the leadership of Pakistan is engaged Whenever they get an opportunity they have to say that India is expansionist. I don't know what we did to be called 'expansionist'. We supported the liberation of Bangladesh and you know what is happening in Bangladesh now; what is expansionist about it? Mr. Bhutto—I am mentioning his name—recently gave his latest theory about the partition of India. While addressing the National Assembly of Pakistan, he said that united India was a danger to Afghanistan and, therefore, in order to protect Afghanistan from that danger, they had created Pakistan! We wish them good relations; we never wanted any bad relations.

I think the Simla Agreement was going on quite all right but it got halted because sophisticated weapons started coming. This is a curse to humanity. Whenever a country thinks that it can solve its national problems by sophisticated weapons coming from outside, that is the end of the national progress of that country.

The Prime Minister is ceaselessly warning the people about dangers in and around the country, and that is a reality. It is better, in these matters, that every citizen should be made aware of it. Unless every citizen is made aware of it and is conscious of it, it would become difficult. That is the only way in which we have to function in this country; we should not function in isolation. There should be the maximum participation and support of the people. I have read out Panditji's quotation in which he mentioned this as a fundamental aspect. We have to raise the maximum consciousness among the people because these are the challenges to us. Our challenges are that this is the world that is around us. this is the Asia we are living in, this is the neighbourhood we are living. There are some dangers in the Indian Ocean and Diego Garcia. We have said that we are against it. It is not a bilateral issue because the littoral countries have passed a resolution and they have formed an *ad hoc* Committee to try and call a conference There is no doubt that there is danger to the free countries from the Indian Ocean. How can we be indifferent to it, whether they like it or not? I had discussions with an American representative and we categorically told him that we want cooperation in other matters but we are completely against this. Naturally they did not accept that proposition. But we must be, as a nation, aware of some of these dangers. These are the challenges and dangers, but these are the strengths also. Our strength is our own approach. In this evolving world we could stand on our own with confidence today because we followed certain basic policies of economic development and planning of our own strength. We do get cooperation from others. But let me make it clear that only seven per cent of the contribution is from other countries; almost 93 to 94 per cent—if I remember my figures correctly from my old Portfolio—93 to 94 per cent of the resources have been raised by us in this country for the development of India. This is the reality. The technical talent, the technical competence that we have built in this country, is the greatest change; the younger generation, a new generation, has come. The discipline, the dedication and the determination that we have shown in the last few months have shown to the whole world that India of 1976 is a new India, a changing India, a different India, a strong India, and it can certainly meet the challenges. Our response to these challenges is the way we are trying to go today; and possibly we will have to pursue the same line, the same approach, in the days to come.

Sir, I have done.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the vote of the House

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 32 relating to the Ministry of External affairs."

The motion was adopted

[Demand for Grant, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs, which was voted by Lok Sabha, is shown below—Ed.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
32	Ministry of External Affairs	15,85,19,000	1,79,17,000	79,25,95,000	8,95,83,000

13.07 hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77— *Contd.*

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MR SPEAKER The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 67 and 68, relating to the Ministry of Labour, for which six hours have been allotted

Hon Members present in the House who desire to move their Cut Motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move

Motion moved,

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Labour"

Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of Labour

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs.
67	Ministry of Labour	12,00,000		60,00,000	
68	Labour and Employment	7,33,46,000	1,65,000	36,67,31,000	8,23,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

13.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from the Report that has been circulated by the Labour Ministry, it would appear that the climate of industrial relations has improved a lot, particularly as a significant outcome of the Emergency. But any lay man, any common man, can deduce his own conclusion from the realities that are there. It is known to everybody that the reports are not allowed to be published in the newspapers. Even leaflets cannot be distributed among the workers, and the people have no forum to know what actually is the state of affairs in the industrial sector, specially in relation to labour From whatever bit-bits have appeared in the newspapers it is very easy to understand that, during the last nine months of Emergency, the situation in the industries and industrial relations has deteriorated to a great extent The recession is advancing by leaps and bounds in all spheres of livelihood and living conditions of common people of our country By the hammer of emergency powers, the ruling party and industrial magnates wanted almost to paralyse all efforts of the working class to resist the offensive on them by the big industrialists as well as by the Government machinery The strike, although not formally, is now practically illegal and even show of protest and agitation in constitutional way are not allowed Emergency has served as a tool in the hands of the big industrialists and the governmental aheads and bureaucrats to suppress and crush even the legal and constitutional methods of protest and agitations by the working class all over the country.

While addressing a meeting organised by the INTUC in Texmaco area, the National Federation of Engineering Workers at Texmaco, a few days back, Shri Reddy is on record having said that the private sector is not keen on production rise. It appeared in the *Business Standard* in banner headline on the 28th March. This is the comment by Shri Reddy and he has referred how the big industrialists are not utilising the production capacity to the extent which they can. On the second day, the West Bengal Labour Minister, Dr. Nag says that it may be that Shri Reddy referred to this aspect in respect of other areas of the country, but it is not so in the case of West Bengal Dr. Nag also mentioned that the big factory owners were not keeping down their production or profit He said that the employers have to cut down their production because they have no market and there is accumulation of stock. So, Dr Nag has anyhow given platitude to the employers, whereas Shri Reddy says that the employers are deliberately keeping the production down only to earn profit to their satisfaction I do not know what is the real fact That should have been dealt with in the report. Further, it is appearing that in spite of the demagogic declarations and announcements by the Ministers and by the Government spokesmen that there will be no retrenchment, lay-off, lock-outs and closures, all these have become a regular order of the day. Any part of the country you may take, there you will find that lakhs and lakhs of workers are thrown out on the streets either as a result of lay-off or closure Even in the big industrial city what is happening? In Jamshedpur, in Telco and IISCO more than 6000 workers have been thrown out on the streets by the Tatas in the name of doing away with the services of the Badlis, the casuals and the apprentices Hundreds and hundreds of workers and employees are being thrown out in Jamshedpur The same thing is happening in all the automobile factories. This was brought to the notice of the Government here and also in the States The Premier Automobiles in a week run only for three days and on the rest

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

of the four days the workers are laid off. In the Hindustan Motors there is rotational lay-off and Mr. Reddy should answer it. He is also responsible. The Birlas are not giving any lay-off compensation in spite of a clear provision in regard to the lay-off that if you lay-off any worker, you have to pay compensation. That is not there. Your policy has resulted in recession throughout the country. The small-scale sector is facing a collapse, complete collapse. The workers in cottage industries, the handloom weavers are on the streets without employment. They are finding no way out how to get a job by which they can anyhow manage their affairs. No provision is there although there are loud assurances and proclamations and so many laws made here. The bonded labour you want to abolish A good thing no doubt. But it is also certain that you have got no real intention to do it. What is your policy? A new approach that the Government has started since the declaration of emergency—what is that? That is: you want to reduce the gap between the earnings of the industrial workers and those of the agricultural workers. I do not quite understand. Mr. Reddy should answer whether the product of the agricultural worker is of the same value as that of the industrial worker? Then, what is your philosophy?

Then the Minister thinks that for those who are getting more, you must cut their salary, you must impound their DA and you must deprive them of their right share in the bonus. This way you will deny them of their rights. When you go round the country, and during your *padayatra*, you are announcing that you are very serious about the removal of poverty of the village and the rural poor. It is not at all a fact. When you are saying all these things, why don't you have a look into the profits of the big industrialists in this recessionary period? If you see, you will be amazed and surprised that it is not going down. They are creating difficulties for the workers. But their own profit they are accumulating as before. I have got some figures. I do not know whether I will get time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you will not get time. You have already taken 11 minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I have only given the background. I will expect some more time from you. Every time they are coming for an extension of time.

If you look to the profits of Duncan Bros. in 1973, it was 78 3 lakhs. In 1974 it is 92.9 lakhs. This is the way in which I can describe Dunlop (I) which is a multinational company where also there is a lay-off. They are hiding this fact because they have a very friendly Cabinet Minister sitting in Calcutta. In 1973 Dunlop earned profit to the extent of Rs. 598.90 lakhs and in 1974 the profit was Rs 813.5 lakhs. So, there is an increase of 36 per cent profit. In this way I can give you so many examples where the increase in the profit varied from 18 per cent to 422 per cent just in one year. Nothing has changed.

You have now given so much concession to these big industrialists that they have no difficulty in getting the profit. There is no excise duty on these tyres. A company like the Dunlop is producing and exporting. In our country the number of customers is less because of the lesser purchasing power of our people. The Government is now raising a new slogan. Previously the slogan was 'produce or perish'. Now your slogan is 'export or perish'. What does it mean? Has the condition of the people of our country improved? If it were so, you would not have made attempts only for exporting your goods to the other countries, you would have met the demands of the people here. The same thing is happening in the case of textiles and all other industries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is better not to take part in this debate

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given you time Your party has been allotted 15 minutes and you have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: We are only 10 or 12 people sitting here If you apportion the time

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Anyway, you can take another five minutes

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Recession is so acute that the Government has no other alternative but to give this slogan—either you export or you perish I do not find any reason for it It is the result of the capitalist way or the capitalist path that you are adopting, though you are saying that you are determined to bring socialism and you may again refer to Marx and Lenin in your reply I know

No where would you find this sort of argument by Marx or Lenin

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) I can assure him that I am not going to use Marx or Lenin

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA The most relevant question that I want to pose before the non Minister is this You have taken blanket power in your hand after the emergency Why are you in the habit of accusing the opposition always that they are creating difficulties in the way of redressal of the grievances of the people? We cannot be accused in any manner You have got all the powers Then, why is there this lock out? Then, why is there this retrenchment? Why has no action been taken against the Tata group in Jamshedpur? Why has no action been taken against Birla companies? You cannot do it They are your class brothers By your action, only the people's sufferings are increasing. You are using the MISA, you are using DIR You are resorting to indiscriminate arrests of the trade union workers Why don't you see the precarious situation that is happening in the jute mills? In these jute mills the management, by advancing the argument of crisis and so on, is only increasing the workload of these workmen Take the Ludlow Jute Minn for example Between January and June 1975 one thousand workers have been retrenched I know of Wellington Jute Mill They wanted to increase the workload From one side for the spinner they wanted to increase to two sides For the weavers, they had to operate two looms instead of one loom The workers' protests were ignored Ultimately there was lock out 5 000 workers are on the streets It is in the constituency of Mr Gopaldas Nag But no step has been taken as yet by him There are these cases of Ludlow Jute Mill, Khardah Jute Mill, Bharat Jute Mill etc There are many mills in Howarh where severe attacks have been launched against the workers. We have brought all these factors to the notice of the Government The GITU organisation brought all these factors to your notice but to no effect There is India Meter Limited at Ambattur in Madras This unit is closed for the last 16 months Now the State is under the President's rule and it is the Centre which has to look into it immediately

Regarding JK Rayon Kanpur, 600 workers have been kept out of employment JK Rayon is under the management of Singhania; this is a big monopolistic organisation They are taking advantage of this emergency and they are trying to increase their workload and snatch away all the rights and previleges which the workers of J K Rayon earned as a result of protracted struggle

What is the situation which is happening very near to Delhi itself?

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

Here you have fixed the minimum wage for the workers of different industries. But what is happing here?

I know, Sir, that in Pilakhua, the minimum wage of women workers is from Rs. 27 to 56 consolidated for 12 hours work or more for the semi-skilled job in the textile industry—handloom and powerloom sector—per month. And no minimum wage is fixed regulating the conditions of employment. This way, the workers in Delhi are being harassed in the textile industry as a whole. Even the Engineering Wage Board recommendations are not yet implemented in Delhi and surrounding areas of Faridabad etc. Then, what steps is he going to take? Would he give some attention to this? There are so many complaints that have been brought to his notice Kindly visit Birla's TEXMACO to find out what they are doing. I refer to this because there 300 workers had been forced to leave their job with the understanding that whenever they come back here when conditions improve, they will be taken back.

This is not a question of private sector employees alone Even in State Governments and the Central Government, you are introducing a system of forced retirement with a political motive. I know why the private sectors will not take advantage of this practice. In the case of government employees, it is so and thousands and thousands of people are in suspense when their trun will come, when they will be asked by their bosses that their services are terminated. This way the threats are there, that the working hours will be increased; D.A. will be impounded and there would be no increment. There may be a decrease in the prices of a very few essential goods. Excepting wheat and rice, this year, the prices of other articles are not coming down. Ultimately, there is still the wrong method of calculations in the cost of living index of the Simla Board against which we had complained so many times and against which a report was given in West Bengal by a Committee set up by them there.

I shall conclude by saying that in 1959, a Committee was appointed to go into the hazards of rayon workers who are to undergo such hazards. So many recommendations were made by them. We also filed a petition signed by thousands of workers No step is taken against these rayon factories as yet. Maybe, they are being controlled by the big monopolists like Birlas. You have no guts to touch them at all.

Not only in Chasnala but in other mines too, no effective steps have been taken for introducing the safety measures in mines.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly conclude. It is good to complete the work within the scheduled time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Thanks for the advice It is a herculean task for me to do it The people will accuse me.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a herculean task for me too to give everybody his chance within the scheduled time. Please conclude

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In other cases, the time was extended.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When it is extended it means more people will be able to speak. You will please conclude your speech.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I shall end with a note of caution to the Government. You have done away with your practice of tripartite bodies and the excuse you are giving is that only those central Trade Unions who ditto your policy from

A to Z will be given a chance to sit in the newly formed apex body. Some time back, you formed the National Council of Central Trade Unions but it had its own natural death. With the same Central Trade Unions. You have now formed the apex bodies; I know who they are. Why has the C.I.T.U. been excluded? Is it because the CITU is criticising your policies, rightly so when the workers' interests are affected?

So, with these words, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter as also so many others that have been passed on to him. I hope he will look into those matters also.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure effective participation of workers in the management of industries in the country 4)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invoke the emergency powers against factory owners who illegally close their factories or retrench the workers and to detain such people and open the factories (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to constitute one union in one industry on the basis of secret ballot (6)].

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to re-instate the dismissed workers of TISCO for taking part in strike (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-instate the retrenche workers of aluminium and other factories of Darbhanga city in Bihar and to punish the erring factory owners (8)].

SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM (tirunelveli): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Labour & Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in ratifying the convention on rural workers organisations adopted at the 60th Session of the International Labour Organisation held at Geneva in 1975 (9)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour & Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in enacting a comprehensive legislation for protecting the interest of agricultural workers on the lines of the Kerala Agricultural Workers' Act. (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-enforcement of revised minimum wages for agricultural workers in most States in the absence of separate enforcement machinery for the purpose (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to set up a separate labour directorate both at the Centre and in the States for the enforcement of minimum wages of agricultural workers (12)].

Shri S. A. Muruganatham]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1,"

[Need to direct the States to appoint labour inspectors at block level for the purpose of enforcemnt of minimum wages notified for agricultural workers (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to issue any guidelines to States for enforcing the revised minimum wages for agricultural workers (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Centre to issue any guidelines to the States in determining the minimum wages of agricultural workers (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to set up a tripartite machinery in the States and at the Centre for determining the wages of agricultural workers (16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Futility of entrusting enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural workers with revenue officials and block development officers as is done in some States (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take effective steps to protect the agricultural workers from harassment, intimidation and violence often resorted to by landlords and other rural vested interests when the workers insist on enforcement of minimum wages as notified by Government (18)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage the downtrodden and exploited rural workers to assert their rights for minimum wages, give relief from debt burden by providing effective protection to them against the terror tactics of landlords, moneylenders and other rural exploiters (19)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Discrimination shown in the matter of selecting representatives of agricultural workers organisations in sending delegation to International Conferences of ILO and FAO where specific problems of agricultural workers and rural development are discussed (20)].

'That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to recognise the role of agricultural workers and their organisations in implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to include representatives of agricultural workers in the committees set up at different levels for implementation of 20-point economic programme (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to take steps to provide vocational training to agricultural workers to improve their professional skill (23)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Absence of any measures in improving the labour productivity in agriculture (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up effective machinery to rehabilitate the bonded labourers since freed (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Slow progress in identifying the bonded labourers (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to allot special funds for the speedy and proper rehabilitation of the bonded labourers since freed (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to work out any effective scheme to solve unemployment among agricultural workers (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to introduce an employment guarantee scheme for rural workers (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to work out an integrated scheme to solve the problems of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1"

[Delay in enacting legislation for equal wages for equal work in agricultural sector (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set up a separate machinery in the Labour Ministry for enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural workers (32)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to give need-based wages to workers (33)]

'That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to change the anti labour policy of Government (34)]

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to have one union in one industry to be elected on the basis of secret ballot (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to re-instate the retrenched workers of TISCO (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to implement the decisions of the Central Apex Body (37)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to to Re 1"

[Need to make the Central Apex Body more effective (38)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set up Apex bodies in all the States (39)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in associating the workers in the management of all industries (40)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the decisions of Sugar Wage Board for sugar workers in all the sugar Mills (41)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to detain those factory owners and take over their factories who indulge in illegal retrenchment of workers, lockouts and closure of factories (42)]

That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to make laws for the protection of agricultural labourers on the lines of Kerala Agricultural Labour Act (43)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to get the new rates of agricultural wages implemented in most States (44)]

That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to set up a separate Labour Directorate for implementation of the minimum wages fixed for agricultural labourers in the Centre and the States (45)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to set up a tripartite committee for fixation of wages of agricultural labourers in the Centre and the States (46)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to include the representatives of agricultural labourers in the committees formed to implement 20-point economic programme (47)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make satisfactory arrangements for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers since they have been freed (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to protect the agricultural labourers from the tyranny of Zamindars and to ensure for them their fixed wages (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to take the cooperation of agricultural labourers and their organisations in the implementation of 20-point economic programme (50)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to implement any sound programme for bringing an end to the unemployment prevailing among the agricultural labourers (51)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1"

[Delay in framing a law fixing equal wages for equal work in the villages (52)]

'That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to re-instate the retrenched workers of Hindalco, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh (53)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the long pending demands of the employees of the Central and Regional Provident Fund Offices (54)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in meeting the demands for promotion and confirmation of the employees of Regional Provident Fund Office in Patna, Bihar (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct residential quarters for the employees of the Regional Provident Fund Office, Bihar, situated at Patna (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in the use of Hindi in Regional Provident Fund Offices (57)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give the same facilities for shop employees as exist for other labourers (58)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact a Central law for shop employees (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare as workmen all employees engaged in manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs (60)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare as workmen all employees working in the universities (61)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give bonus to shop employees (62)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to cover shops and establishments having ten employees for the purpose of giving bonus (63)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to standardise the statistics collected by the Statistics Bureau, Simla (64)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the bilateral agreement regarding bonus between the management and the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation (80)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide work for the educated unemployed (81)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give a minimum of 8.33 per cent bonus as before to labourers and employees (82)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to take action under MISA and Defence of India Rules against factory owners who are deliberately producing less (83)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to abolish the system of contract labour (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the managements of Reserve Bank, Patna from unnecessarily harassing the workers having faith in the 20-point Economic programme and helping the fascist elements such as RSS and Anand Marg (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Harassment of employees fighting against corruption in the Central Bank (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement welfare schemes for the upliftment of Beedi workers (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to fix uniform rates of wages for all the beedi workers in the country (88)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide equal pay for equal work to women, men and children Beedi workers (89)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to provide bonus to the Beedi workers (90)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply adequate quantity of essential drugs in hospitals and dispensaries run under the Employees State Insurance Scheme (91)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to constitute effective Apex Body in all States (65)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure in respecting the bilateral bonus agreement reached by the management and employees of the LIC (66)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure in evolving a scheme of labour participation in management in an effective manner (67)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in providing employment to millions of young people, educated and uneducated (68)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in putting an end to lockout, retrenchments and lay offs (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Decision taken by the Government to abolish the system of bonus (70)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in functioning the Apex Body at the Centre in such a manner so as to win the confidence of the patriotic section of the working class in India (71)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure in providing democratic trade union rights to the employees of the Vijaya Bank and stopping the management of the Bank from patronising out of the way an RSS sponsored, management controlled union (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure 25 per cent reservation of jobs for women in selected sectors of employment (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to implement a fair minimum wage to agricultural labourers (74)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in removing corruption, favouritism, parochialism and provincialism in the functioning of employment exchanges (75)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to fight the theory of "Sons of the Soil" in the sphere of employment (76)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in providing any kind of relief to the millions of youth who are chronically unemployed (77)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to provide job security and fair wage to contract labourers (78)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in implementing properly the welfare legislation meant for beedi workers (79)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to realise the arrears of Provident Fund dues in full from the defaulting managements (92)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to guarantee Trade Unions rights to all categories of workers throughout the country (93)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to formulate and implement national wage on need-based formula (94)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

[Failure of the Government to stop all lay-offs, lockouts, retrenchment and closures (95)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to give the minimum bonus to the workers employed in the industries showing no profit (96)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[illegible]

[Need to make the ESI Scheme non-contributory on the part of the employees (97)]

[illegible]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to bring penal measures against the management for whose fault any factory is closed (98)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100'

[Need for the payment of full wages to workers in case of any lay-off (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to abolish all contract labour for the jobs of permanent nature (100)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give better medical facilities both in respect of supply of medicines and incidental cash benefits to industrial workers (101)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to restrain the managements for increasing the workload in the name of achieving efficiency (102)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take effective steps for the implementation of minimum wages for agricultural workers in all States (103)]

श्री राज नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम विभाग की मांग संख्या 67 और 68 का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। वस्तुतः अगर आप लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों को देखेंगे तो यह जाहिर होगा कि पहले जितने मैनडेज की क्षति होती थी यानी सन् 1974 में 40.3 मिलियन मैनडेज का लास हुआ, वह आज की स्थिति में सन् 1975 में 19.2 मिलियन मैनडेज का लास हो गया। यह सारे कंट्री का टोटल है। लेकिन अगर सेंट्रल स्फीयर को देखा जाये तो सन् 1974 में 11.36 मिलियन मैनडेज का लास था और अब 1975 में वह 1.52 मिलियन मैनडेज का लास रह गया। इसका श्रेय श्रम विभाग को है कि उसने बहुत से कानून दबे हुए, सताये हुए और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिये इस बीच में लोक-सभा और राज्य-सभा में उपस्थित किये और वे पास होकर आज कानून बन गये हैं।

श्रम विभाग को उन कानूनों को अमली रूप देना है, इसलिये इसमें जो रकम उसके लिये रखी गई है, वह हमें उपयुक्त नहीं जंचती है, बल्कि यह उपयुक्त जंचता है कि कुछ और रकम इनको मिलनी चाहिये जिससे यह बखूबी कारबर साबित हो सकें।

मुझे यह पता नहीं है कि मैनडेज लास की जो कमी इस साल में हुई है, उसमें श्रम विभाग के अधिकारियों का कितना योग है। मुल्क में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत जो वातावरण तैयार हुआ और लोगों में देश-प्रेम

की चाहना पैदा हुई, लोग उत्साहित हुए और उससे कर्तव्य-परायणता की शिक्षा मिली, उसी की वजह से सारे वातावरण की बदली हुई स्थिति ही इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है या विभागीय कार्यकलाप भी उसके लिये कुछ जिम्मेदार हैं।

इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन मशीनरी का काम अगर देखा जाये तो यह जाहिर होता है कि पिछले साल में इनके कार्यकलापों में बहुत कमी आई है। जैसे वर्क्स कमेटी का गठन करना इनकी जिम्मेदारी है उसमें भी सन् 1975 में कुछ कमी आई है। सन् 1974 में 1192 और सन् 1975 में 1025 के गठन का इनका लक्ष्य था लेकिन जो एक्चुअली गठन हुआ, वह 1974 में 752 और 1975 में 560 हुआ। इनमें जो वर्कर कवर हुए, उनकी संख्या भी कम हुई है। जहां तक इंडिम आर्डर के सर्टिफिकेशन का प्रश्न है, उसकी संख्या भी कम हुई है।

इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्ज मशीनरी का यह काम है कि मालिकों और मजदूरों के बीच में जो विवाद खड़े हों, उनका समझौता करायें। उसने 1974 में जहां 568 डिसपूट्स का समझौता कराया, वहां 1975 में 507 केसिज का समझौता कराया। पैंडिंग केसिज की संख्या 1974 में 608 थी, जब कि 1975 में वह 752 हो गई। 1974 में उसने 2140 केसिज में समझौता कराने का प्रयास किया, जब कि 1975 में 2114 केसिज में समझौता कराने का प्रयास किया गया। 1974 में उसको 1238 केसिज में समझौता कराने में सफलता मिली, जब कि 1975 में यह संख्या घट कर 1027 हो गई। 1974 में 19 केसिज आरबिट्रेशन में दिये गये, जब कि 1975 में 14 केसिज आरबिट्रेशन में दिये गये। 1974 में 4937 केसिज फाइल हुए थे, जब कि 1975 में 5095 केसिज फाइल हुए।

इन आंकड़ों को देखने से यह जाहिर होता है कि सैंट्रल इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्ज मशीनरी कारगर तरीके से काम नहीं कर रही है। 1975 में उसके कार्य कलाप कुछ इस तरह के नहीं हुए हैं कि उनकी सराहना की जाये।

जहां तक लेबर कोर्टों और ट्रिब्यूनलों का प्रश्न है, कई ट्रिब्यूनलों में जज ही नहीं हैं, जगहें खाली हैं। धनबाद नम्बर 3 का केसिज के डिसपोजल का ऐवेरेज परफामन्स 6 बरस रहा है, अर्थात् 6 बरस में एक केस का फैसला हुआ है। बम्बई नम्बर 1 का ऐवेरेज 14 महीने और बम्बई नम्बर 2 का 17 महीने का ऐवेरेज रहा है। कलकत्ता ट्रिब्यूनल का ऐवेरेज 9 महीने 7 दिन रहा है, जो 6 साल के मुकाबले में तो बहुत इम्प्रूवमेंट है, लेकिन ट्रिब्यूनल में 6, 6 साल लग जाते हैं, इसका क्या कारण है? सरकार को इसका पता लगाना चाहिए और सदन को इस बारे में जवाब देना चाहिए।

खानों में सब से बड़ी प्राबलम सुरक्षा की है। स्थिति यह है कि खानों में दुर्घटनायें दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती गई हैं, और उनको रोकने के लिए प्रयत्नों में लापरवाही होती गई है—वे घटते गये हैं। कोयला खदानों की दुर्घटना की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जो लोग मरे और जो सीरियसली घायल हुए किस तरह से हर साल उनकी संख्या बढ़ती गई है। फैटल ऐक्सीडेंट्स में 1971 में 199 संख्या थी, 1972 में 200, 1973 में 172, 1974 में 200 और 1975 में जाकर 600 हो गई। इसी तरह सीरियसली इन्जर्ड— 1542, 1600, 2162 और 2119 इस तरह से दुर्घटनाओं की यह संख्या बढ़ती गई। इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए जो डाइरेक्टर जनरल माइन्स सेफ्टी का डिपार्टमेंट है उस डिपार्टमेंट में पिछले लगभग दो साल से डाइरेक्टर जनरल ही नहीं हैं। जो डाइरेक्टर जनरल ऐक्ट करते हैं उनको यह उपाधि नहीं

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

देते, प्रोमोशन डाइरेक्टर जनरल का नहीं देते। डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर जनरल से काम चला रहे हैं। केवल इतना ही नहीं है, वहां उस डिपार्टमेंट में जितना स्टाफ होना चाहिए वह पूरा स्टाफ भी उनके पास नहीं है। इसकी वजह से जितना इंसपेक्शन होना चाहिए वह इंसपेक्शन नहीं हो पाता है। डाइरेक्टर जनरल के स्टाफ और कोलियरी में जो माइन्स मैनेजमेंट को चलाने वाले आफिसर्स हैं दोनों की एक ही क्वालीफिकेशन है। लेकिन वही आफिसर जब यहां काम करता है तो वह कम सैलरी पाता है और माइन्स मैनेजमेंट में चला जाय, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के साथ तो उसकी तनख्वाह बहुत बढ़ जाती है जिसकी वजह से यह होता है कि आज श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी साहब की यह स्थिति है कि यह डी०जी०एम०एम० के डिपार्टमेंट के लिक्विडेशन पर प्रेसाइड करने की स्थिति में आ गये हैं। इनका ध्यान उधर जाता नहीं है और इनका जाता भी है तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री इनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती। आज नौबत यह है कि सारे के सारे डी०जी०एम०एम० के डिपार्टमेंट के लोग जिनका काम है सुरक्षा को देखना वे इनकी संख्या को छोड़ कर के कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में शामिल होने जा रहे हैं।

मैं तुलना कर के बताऊं कि इनके डाइरेक्टर जनरल माइन्स सेफ्टी जो दो वर्ष पहले थे वह 2250 से 2500 के स्केल में थे और वही मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर होकर चले गये हैं तो उनका 3 हजार से साढ़े तीन हजार का स्केल हो गया है। वह आदमी जब इस कुर्सी पर बैठता है जहां कि अधिक पावर और अधिक प्रतिष्ठा होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उनकी खामियों को भी वह देखता है, तो वह पावर और प्रतिष्ठा उनको नहीं हो पाती है। उसके हुक्म का पालन सारे माइन्स मैनेजमेंट को करना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाता है और उसको जो प्रतिष्ठा मिलनी चाहिए वह भी नहीं हो पाती है। न ये अपने आदेश एन्फोर्स कर पाते हैं न वह उसका पालन कर पाते हैं। है यहां पर भी छुटभैये ही गये माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री के सामने, एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के सामने और वहां भी इन लोगों की वही खातिरदारी है। आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं बताऊं इनके डिपार्टमेंट का स्केल डाइरेक्टर जनरल माइन्स सेफ्टी का 2000 से 2250 है और यही चले जाते हैं कोल इंडिया में तो 3 हजार से साढ़े तीन हजार इनकी तनख्वाह हो जाती है। सरकार के यहां इस तरह का अंधेरखाता है। इनके यहां डाइरेक्टर्स का है 1800 से 2000 और उनके यहां उसी रैंक के डाइरेक्टर टेकनिकल का स्केल है 2500 से 3000। इसी तरह से जनरल मैनेजर्स जो इनके नीचे वाले हुआ करते हैं ज्वाइंट डाइरेक्टर और डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर उनका भी है। ज्वाइंट डाइरेक्टर का है 1600 से 1800 और डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर का है 1200 से 1700। वही जनरल मैनेजर होकर जाय तो उनका स्केल 2000 से 2500 हो जाता है। ऐडीशनल होकर जाय तो 1800 से 2200 हो जाता है। स्पेशल एरिया मैनेजर होकर या डिप्टी सी०एम०ई० होकर जाते हैं तो 1200 से 1600 हो जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You seem to be more concerned about higher paid officers. You have spent a lot of time on them!

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वास्तव में यह डिस्पैरिटी जो चलती है उसकी वजह से इनके डिपार्टमेंट के सारे के सारे लोग छोड़कर कोल इंडिया लि० में शामिल होने जा रहे हैं। इसी की वजह से कोई इंस्पेक्शन नहीं हो पाता है, इंस्पेक्शन होता है तो उसको एन्फोर्स नहीं कर पाते हैं और उसी की वजह से रोज दुर्घटनायें हो रही हैं। चासनाला की जो दुर्घटना हुई उसके बाद एवरेज के रूप में प्रति दिन एक आदमी मरा है। इस तरह की दुर्घटनायें हो रही हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद इस विभाग का ध्यान उसकी तरफ नहीं जाता है। माइन्स बिल

जो है उसको ज्वाइंट रेसीलेक्ट कमेटी ने 1973 में सबमिट किया था और आज हम 1976 में पहुंच गये हैं। यद्यपि उसके लिए टाइम एलाट हुआ है, वह लिस्ट पर है लेकिन पता नहीं वह आयेगा या नहीं। उस बिल को प्रायटी नहीं मिल पाती है। उसमें प्रावधान ऐसे हैं कि काफी पाबन्दी लोगों पर आ सकती है लेकिन उसका अनुपालन करें तभी तो पाबन्दी आये।

इसी तरह से कोल माइन वर्कर्स के प्राविडेन्ट फंड की बात है। 5 लाख 80 हजार जो काम करते हैं वही इसके सदस्य हैं। इनका बकाया आज कोल इंडिया लि० की सभी कम्पनीज पर 30 करोड़ हो गया है। दूसरी तरफ एम्प्लाईज प्राविडेन्ट फंड जिसमें 64 लाख सदस्य हैं यानी कोलरीज से दस गुना हैं उनका बकाया 20 करोड़ पर ही टिका हुआ है। लेकिन 6 लाख जो हैं जिनके बड़े-बड़े मालिकान हैं उनके यहां बकाया लगभग 30 करोड़ हो गया है। दिक्कत यह होती है कि जब कोई जाना चाहता है तो वह दर्वाजे दर्वाजे भटकते भटकते हैरान हो जाता है। पहले के मालिकों के यहां 11 करोड़ हैं और आज जो नए मालिक पब्लिक सेक्टर में हैं उनके यहां 20 करोड़ हैं। साल दो साल में इतने एरियर्स रख लिये हैं। इस तरह से प्राविडेन्ट फंड आर्गेनाईजेशन भी फंक्शन नहीं कर रहा है। हमारी एक्स बाडी ने डिमांड किया कि प्राविडेन्ट फंड आर्गेनाईजेशन को मर्ज कर जाना चाहिए एम्प्लाईज प्राविडेन्ट फंड के साथ और उनके थ्रू आपरेट करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैक्सिमम के बोझ के स्वार्थ के झगड़े खत्म नहीं होते हैं जिसकी वजह से काम पूरा नहीं होता है। आज नौबत यह है कि मजदूर जो रिटायर होते हैं उनको दर्वाजे दर्वाजे भटकना पड़ता है। ग्रेच्युटी के लिए अलग धक्का खाते हैं। मालिक कोशिश करते हैं कि घर छुड़ा कर रास्ते पर डाल दें।

रेस्क्यू और रिकवरी के लिए रेस्क्यू स्टेशन्स हैं लेकिन उनको सामान नहीं मिलता है। स्टाफ है लेकिन उनको सामान नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उस सामान में फारेन एक्सचेंज इन्वाल्व्ड है। फारेन एक्सचेंज वाले विभाग से पास नहीं हो पाता है। ह्यूमन लाइफ को बचाने का जो प्रश्न है उसके लिए जो फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत है वह उनको मिलना चाहिए ताकि रेस्क्यू स्टेशंस को इक्वीप करके रख सकें और कोई भी जान खतरे में न आये।

जहां तक मोर ऐंड मोर पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेन्ट का सवाल है केवल सिद्धान्त की बात होती है और एक्चुअल पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं होता है। पार्टिसिपेशन है खाना बनाने वालों का और खाने वालों का। खाने वाले कहते हैं हमारा कर्तव्य है खाना और तुम्हारा कर्तव्य है बनाना। तुम्हारा पार्टिसिपेशन इतनी दूर तक ही है। तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस लिये इन्होंने सारे रूल फ्रेम किये। लेकिन रूल फ्रेम करते वक्त जो इनकी ऐपेक्स बाडी है उसको कन्सल्ट करना चाहिये और उसके हिसाब से काम करना चाहिए जिससे इफैक्टिव पार्टिसिपेशन हो सके। उसमें उनका कम से कम कैन्टीन चलाने की वेलफेयर मेजर्स की, स्कूल चलाने की अस्पताल चलाने का यह सारी जिम्मेदारियां वर्कर्स को देने का अच्छा रहता। लेकिन अभी कागजी पार्टिसिपेशन ही हो रहा है।

बोनस ऐक्ट में जो अमेंडमेंट हुआ उसमें सरकार कमिटेड है। जो मिनिमम बोनस था उसको खत्म कर दिया और उसकी जगह पर इन्सेन्टिव बोनस और प्रोडक्शन बोनस लायेंगे। लेकिन वह स्कीम न मैनेजमेंट ला पाता है और न लेबर डिपार्टमेंट का दिमाग है जिससे यह ला पाते। तो उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और इनका मॉडल स्कीम सब जगह पर तैयार करें और उ

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

कार्यान्वित करने वर्कर्स को ऐजुकेट करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश की, देश की स्वतंत्रता की और जनतंत्र की प्रतिगामी और फ़ासिस्ट शक्तियों से रक्षा करने के लिये 26 जून, 1975 को देश में आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई। इसके फ़ासिस्ट विरोधी उद्देश्य को समझते हुए हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग ने आपात्कालीन स्थिति का हार्दिक समर्थन किया। जिस दिन आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई उस दिन आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस का वार्षिक सम्मेलन इन्दौर में चल रहा था। 26 और 27 जून को वहां एकत्रित तमाम मजदूर प्रतिनिधियों ने एक मत से आपात्कालीन स्थिति का इसलिये समर्थन किया कि इसकी चोट हिन्दुस्तान की फ़ासिस्ट शक्तियों के विरुद्ध हैं। इसलिये मजदूरों ने इसका समर्थन किया। उन्होंने यह भी ऐलान किया कि देश को बचाने के लिये, देश के कुछ उत्पादन बढ़े इसके लिये सरकार जो भी सही कदम उठायेगी उसका हम समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन साथ ही वहां यह भी ऐलान किया गया आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस ने कि अगर मजदूरों के विरुद्ध कोई भी कार्यवाही की गई, मालिकों के पक्ष में और मजदूरों के विरोध में, तो मजदूर वर्ग उसका मजबूती के साथ, ए०आइ०टी०यू०सी० उसका मजबूती के साथ विरोध करेगी। यह हम ने साफ़-साफ़ अपनी नीति निर्धारित की। शायद कुछ लोग समझते हैं कि मजदूर आपात्कालीन स्थिति से डर गये और इसीलिये वे लड़ नहीं रहे हैं। ऐसी बात सोचना अवैज्ञानिकता होगा। मजदूर कभी डरता नहीं, सही काम के लिये वह अपनी जान की बाजी भी लगा देता है। वे समझते हैं कि देश की स्वतंत्रता की हिफ़ाजत करना, फ़ासिज्म को पराजित करना उनका देशभक्तिपूर्ण कर्तव्य है। इसीलिये उन्होंने उसका समर्थन किया, और उसका फ़ायदा उठा कर 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का जो ऐलान हुआ 1 जुलाई, 1975 को उसका भी मजदूर वर्ग ने समर्थन किया। इसलिये कि उसने समझा कि इससे गरीबों का भला होगा, आम जनता का भला होगा और हिन्दुस्तान में जो सामन्ती व्यवस्था है उसको नष्ट करने में मदद मिलेगी। लेकिन जैसे ही आप ने मजदूरों पर चोट करना शुरू किया, आपका मकसद तो था दक्षिण-पंथी तत्वों पर, फ़ासिस्टों पर चोट करना, और शुरू में आप ने चोट की भी, लेकिन बाद में आपकी तलवार की धार मजदूरों की तरफ़ मुड़ने लगी। मजदूरों ने जगह जगह उसका मुकाबला किया।

बाटा के 12,000 मजदूरों ने कलकत्ते में बोनस के सवाल को लेकर 39 दिन की लड़ाई की। अगर वह डर गये होते तो यह लड़ाई नहीं हुई होती। नेशनल टोबाको कम्पनी के मजदूरों ने अपनी मांगों को लेकर साढ़े चार महीने की हड़ताल की और आपात्-कालीन स्थिति में हड़ताल की। उसी तरीके से मध्य प्रदेश की चिन्दवारा खान में एक हजार मजदूरों ने भूख-हड़ताल शिफ्ट के सवाल को लेकर, पाली के सवाल को लेकर। इस तरह के अनेक उदाहरण हैं। अगर आप मालिकों का पक्ष लेंगे, उनके खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे और उलटे मजदूरों की छटनी की कोशिश करेंगे तो वे आप से लड़ेंगे और उन मालिकों से लड़ेंगे जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपति हैं, इजारेदार हैं और आजादी के दुश्मन की तरह काम करते हैं। आपकी नीति अगर मजदूरों के खिलाफ़ होगी तो उसके खिलाफ़ भी वे लड़ेंगे।

16 hrs.

दूसरी बात, उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह है कि हमारी इस सरकार ने इमर्जेन्सी का इस्तेमाल मजदूरों पर करना शुरू किया और इस हमले

के कारण मजदूरों की छटनी होने लगी, बोनस में कटौती होने लगी और उसके बाद प्रोवीडेन्ट फंड का करोड़ों रुपया मालिक खा रहे हैं। उनके खिलाफ आप कहने जरूर हैं कि हम कार्यवाही करेंगे लेकिन करते नहीं हैं। इतना ही नहीं, महंगाई भत्ता जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलता था या मिलता है, उसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने एलान किया है कि जुलाई, 1976 के बाद एक साल के लिए और आधी महंगाई भत्ते की रकम कम्पलसरी डिपोजिट में जमा करनी पड़ेगी और इस तरह से आप ने उनका आधा महंगाई भत्ता इम्पाउन्ड कर लिया। क्या आपकी इमर्जेन्सी का उद्देश्य यही था कि मजदूरों को धक्का लगाया जाये? क्या आप उनको दक्षिणपन्थी खेमे में भेजना चाहते हैं? आप यह काम कर रहे हैं। आप ने छटनी के खिलाफ कानून बनाया, ले-ऑफ के खिलाफ, कारखाना-बन्दी के खिलाफ कानून बनाया लेकिन उनको लागू करने का अधिकार किसको दिया? राज्य सरकारों को आप ने यह अधिकार दिया और वे क्या करती हैं यह आप जानते ही हैं। दो महीने का वक्त भी आप ने दे दिया लेकिन इन दो महीनों में राज्य सरकारों ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। मालिक जो हैं वे तो मन-मौजी हैं, जो चाहे करेंगे। मजदूरों की छटनी कर देंगे, मजदूरों को निकाल देंगे और मजदूरों को भूखा मार देंगे। आप कहते तो यह हैं कि हम छटनी नहीं होने देंगे लेकिन छटनी हो रही है। स्वयं मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में 19 मार्च को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो जवाब दिया है, वह जवाब आल इन्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन का जो अखबार निकलता है, उसमें छपा है। उसमें आप से क्या कहा है वह मैं बताता हूं। आप ने कहा है कि 5 लाख मजदूरों का ले-ऑफ हुआ है इमर्जेन्सी के समय। मालूम नहीं आप उन कारखानेदारों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं। इन पांच लाख लोगों में से केवल पश्चिम बंगाल में 2,21,209 लोग हैं, जिनका ले-ऑफ हुआ है। यही नहीं कोलीयरी क्षेत्र में भी, सैन्ट्रल सैक्टर में भी 1,11,670 ले-ऑफ हुए हैं। इतना ही नहीं, 448 कारखानों में 13,754 मजदूरों की छटनी की गई और 76 कारखाने बन्द किये गये जिनमें 9,921 मजदूर बेकार हुए। इसके अलावा तालाबन्दी 63 कारखानों में हुई, जिसकी वजह से 45,462 मजदूर दर-दर की ठोकर खा रहे हैं। कल बिहार के संसद् सदस्यों की मीटिंग में बोलते हुए बिहार सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री ने कहा है कि टिस्को ने ढाई हजार मजदूरों की छटनी का फैसला कर लिया है। यह सब चीज हो रही है और हमारी सरकार टुकर-टुकर देख रही है और किंकर्तव्य-विमूढ़ है। आप मजदूरों पर हमले कर सकते हैं, आपातकाल का डर उन्हें दिखा सकते हैं लेकिन पूंजीपतियों पर, कारखानेदारों पर, इजारेदारों पर, देश और मजदूरों के दुश्मनों पर आप चोट नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह हमदर्दी उनके प्रति क्यों? क्या इसी तरीके से समाजवाद आयेगा, लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य आयेगा, मजदूरों की भलाई होगी? इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस नीति को आपको बदलना होगा। पूंजीपतियों पर आपको हमला करना होगा।

एपेक्स बाडी आपने बनाई। हम ने इसका स्वागत किया। ए०आई०टी०यू०सी० ने इसका स्वागत किया। आई०एन०टी०यू० सी० ने स्वागत किया। हिन्द मजदूर सभा ने इसका स्वागत किया। ए०आई०टी०यू०सी० के अध्यक्ष मेरी बगल में बैठे हुए हैं। वह उसकी पहली बैठक में शामिल हुए थे। ए०आई०टी०यू०सी० ने उसमें नौ सूत्री कार्यक्रम पेश किया। एपेक्स बाडी जो सर्वोच्च संस्था बनी है मजदूरों के सवालों को हल करने के लिए, उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को तय करने के लिए, ठीक से औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में शान्ति बनी रहे इसको देखने के लिए, उसमें हम ने नौ सूत्री प्रोग्राम रखा और कहा कि इस आधार पर उसका कार्य संचालन होना चाहिए लेकिन मालूम नहीं आपने उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की, कुछ किया या नहीं किया।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

ऐटक के अध्यक्ष मुझे कह रहे हैं कि एपेक्स बोडी तो लगता है कि मर रही है। किस लिए उसको आपने बनाया। उसके फैसलों को भी तो आप लागू करें। इस एपेक्स बाडी ने कानपुर की दो मिलों के बारे में लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल और एथर्टन वैस्ट, कानपुर के बारे में यह सिफारिश की थी कि इनको ले लिया जाये। मालूम नहीं इस सिफारिश पर आप क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि एपेक्स बाडी ठीक से काम करे तो उसके फैसलों को सरकार माने और इस तरफ ध्यान दे। इतना ही नहीं दस राज्यों में अभी तक एपेक्स बाडी बनी ही नहीं है। मजदूरों की यह सर्वोच्च संस्था बनी ही नहीं है। सुना जाता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पूंजीपति इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। मालूम नहीं आपके लोग भी कैसे हैं जो इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। वे भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह बने। त्रिपक्षी वार्ता द्वारा समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने के लिए यह बनी है। त्रिपक्षी वार्ता पहले होती थी। लेकिन अब यह बनी है। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे यह इफैक्टिव तरीके से काम कर सके। दामों में कमी की बात कही जाती है। दाम जरूर कुछ कम हुए हैं। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री ने स्वयं अपने बजट भाषण में इसको स्वीकार किया है कि आम चीजों के खुदरा दाम नहीं के बराबर कम हुए हैं, उन पर इसका नहीं के बराबर असर पड़ा है। दूसरी तरफ आप मजदूरों को मिलने वाली सहूलियतों में महंगाई भत्ते में कमी करने जा रहे हैं। अगर उत्पादन नहीं होगा या कम होगा तो उसको आप उसके साथ जोड़ कर इसमें कमी कर देंगे। अब आप देखें कि कारखानेदार अंधाधुंध कारखाने बन्द कर रहे हैं। आप उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं करते हैं? क्या डी०आई०आर० और मीसा दूसरों के लिए ही हैं इन लोगों के खिलाफ इनका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता है? डी०आई०आर० मेरे जैसे आदमी के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हो सकता है जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हो लेकिन पूंजीपतियों पर नहीं हो सकता है। क्यों नहीं उन पर यह इस्तेमाल होता है? 219 रेल मजदूरों को निकाल दिया गया है। रेल मंत्री ने सीना ठोक कर कहा कि हम उनको नहीं लेंगे, नहीं लेंगे, नहीं लेंगे, एक बार नहीं तीन बार कहा जैसे वे अगर आ जायेंगे तो पूरी हड़ताल करवा देंगे, इतनी ताकत उनमें है। लेकिन जो देश को गलत रास्ते पर ले जाने वाले हैं, बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदार हैं, सी०आई०ए० से जिनका ताल्लुक है, मल्टी नेशनल के पीछे चलने वाले हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह आपकी मजदूर भक्ति है या पूंजीपतियों के प्रति भक्ति का यह परिचायक है?

दामों के बारे में जो आंकड़ा तय होता है वह श्रम मंत्रालय का सिमला ब्यूरो तय करता है। उस पर हम लोगों का विश्वास नहीं है। वह गलत आंकड़े तय करता है। पूंजीपतियों से मिल कर गड़बड़ करता है, ले-दे कर करता है। ठीक ही कहा गया है कि अंग्रेजों की सरकार ने एक भट्टाचार्य कमेटी बनाई थी। उसने अध्ययन करके सिमला ब्यूरो के आंकड़ों को गलत बताया था (व्यवधान)। उसके इन गलत आंकड़ों के कारण मजदूरों का डी० ए० कम हो जाएगा। अब मजदूरों पर हमले हो रहे हैं और इन हमलों में मजदूरों को बचाने के लिए आप कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं। इसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप अपने सिमला ब्यूरो को दुरुस्त कीजिये ताकि वह मजदूरों के हक में काम करे। भट्टाचार्य समिति ने जो सिफारिश की है, उसके मुताबिक 63 रुपये डी० ए० मिलना चाहिये लेकिन वह ब्यूरो 16 रुपये देना चाहती है। आप इसे देखिये और जो भट्टाचार्य समिति ने कहा है, उसको मानिये।

प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों का स्थान हो, यह बात प्रचार में बहुत है, लेकिन अमल में कम है। आप यह बताइये कि किस किस प्रबन्ध में आपने श्रमजीवियों को हिस्सेदार बनाया है।

प्रबन्ध का मतलब है तमाम काम में शामिल होना, पालिसी लेकिन, वगैरह लेकिन ऐसे कितने कारखाने हैं, जहां इस तरह की कमेटियां बनी हैं। सरकारी विभागों में अभी तक यह नहीं बनी हैं, रेल, पी० एंड टी० और डिफेन्स में भी ये कमेटियां नहीं बनी हैं। यह मेरी जानकारी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पार्टिसिपेशन आफ लेबर इन मैनेजमेंट का केवल नारा ही रहेगा, या अमल में भी कभी यह आयेगा? समाजवाद का नारा आप लगाते हैं, आपका समाजवाद कैसा है आप इसे अमल में लाते ही नहीं हैं।

यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि 27 बरस की आजादी के बाद भी आज कट्रेक्ट लेबर बरकरार है। यह एक प्रकार से बधुआ लेबर से मिलती-जुलती चीज है। यह अभी तक क्यों है इसका क्या जवाब है आप के पास? सरकारी कारखानों में भी कट्रेक्ट लेबर चलती है, जब हम बोकारो जाते हैं तो यह देखने का मौका मिलता है। आप कट्रेक्ट लेबर को 100 फीसदी उठाने का कानून लाइये, तभी काम चल सकता है।

इसी तरह से खेत-मजदूरों के बारे में कुछ कानून बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन वे अमल में आ रहे हैं या नहीं? देहातों में औरतें भी खेत-मजदूरिन हैं। जैसे शहरों में समान काम के लिये समान मजदूरी का कानून बनाया गया है, उसी प्रकार का कानून देहातों के लिये भी होना चाहिए ताकि देहात की महिलाएं भी यह समझें कि वे मर्द मजदूरों से कम नहीं हैं और काम में वह ज्यादा होती हैं। तो यह फर्क क्यों है इसके बारे में भी कुछ करना होगा।

खेत मजदूरों पर जमींदार और जमीन के मालिक हमले कर रहे हैं, उनको बचाने की व्यवस्था आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैंने इसी सदन में चर्चा की थी कि मेरे क्षेत्र में एक जगह है बीजामारा बुद्धू-चक, जहां दिन-दहाड़े एक हरिजन की हत्या कर दी गई, जो कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में काम करता था। उसका आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ और न ही कुछ होने वाला है। आपने सदन के पटल पर जवाब रख दिया कि पता नहीं वह कैसे मर गया। तो यह है आपका खेत-मजदूरों के साथ प्रेम।

हमारे देश में बीड़ी मजदूरों का एक फैडरेशन है, हमारे सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री इसहाक सम्भली उसके अध्यक्ष हैं। आल इंडिया बीड़ी मजदूर फैडरेशन उसका नाम है। पूरे देश में इन मजदूरों की समान मजदूरी नहीं है। हमारे फैडरेशन ने मांग की है कि कम-से-कम 6 रुपये मजदूरी जरूर दी जाये। बीड़ी-मजदूरों की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है उनमें भी औरत-मजदूरिनें हैं। इस उद्योग में मर्द, जवान, बच्चे, औरतें सब काम करते हैं, लेकिन सब को समान मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। इस बारे में भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान के विश्वविद्यालयों में अस्पतालों में हजारों की तादाद में कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, जिला बोर्डों में काम करते हैं, उनको आप वर्कमैन मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आप उन्हें वर्कमैन स्वीकार कीजिये, अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो उनमें जो भयंकर असंतोष प्रज्वलित हो रहा है वह और बढ़ता गया तो उन्हें मजबूर होकर आपके खिलाफ लड़ाई करनी होगी।

आपने मैडिकल रिप्रेजैंटेटिव्ज को आंशिक रूप में वर्कमैन माना है कुछ सहूलियतें दी हैं, मेरा कहना यह है कि आप विश्वविद्यालय, अस्पतालों और जिला बोर्डों के कर्मचारी वगैरा को भी वर्कमैन मानिये और उनको भी सहूलियतें दीजिये।

कुछ श्रम कानूनों का जिक्र किया गया है। आपने कुछ कानून जरूर बनाये हैं उनका हमने समर्थन भी किया है और आपको धन्यवाद भी दिया है। लेकिन जो बुनियादी

कानून हैं, वे बहुत पुराने हो चुके हैं। औद्योगिक विवाद एक्ट 1947 का है और ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट 1926 का है। क्या इन कानूनों में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत नहीं है? सरकार की नीतियों में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। वह समाजवाद की बात करने लगी है। लेकिन उसकी किताबों में अभी तक बाबा आदम के जमाने के कानून पड़े हुए हैं, जो मजदूरों की समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने और स्वस्थ ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट का निर्माण करने में मददगार नहीं हो रहे हैं।

मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि-मूलक संगठन बने, इसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ जाये, ताकि हम सब मजदूरों के सवालों को हल कर सकें और उनमें यह भावना जगे कि इमर्जेन्सी में उनके विरोध में नहीं, बल्कि उनके पक्ष में काम हो रहा है। लेकिन सरकार ने अभी तक जो कदम उठाये हैं, उनसे यह अन्दाज लग रहा है कि वे सारे कदम मजदूरों के खिलाफ उठाये गये हैं। प्रतिक्रियावादी, फ्रांसिस्ट और यथास्थितिवादी शक्तियां इस मंत्रालय में, सरकार में, और रेलवे मंत्रालय में सब से ज्यादा, हावी हैं। राइट रीएक्शन पलथी मार कर, कुंडली मार कर, बैठा हुआ है। सरकार को उन तत्वों पर चोट करनी चाहिए, तभी 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम अमल में आयेगा और गरीबी मिटेगी। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम कोई सुमिरनी माला नहीं है। ये लोग तो सुमिरनी माला की तरह उसका जाप कर रहे हैं। वे देहात और शहरों में पद-यात्रा करें, और यह देखें कि क्या सरकारी कानून अमल में आ रहे हैं या नहीं, अगर वे अमल में आ रहे हैं, तो उसमें और तेजी लाने की कोशिश की जाये, और अगर वे अमल में नहीं आ रहे हैं, तो यह पता लगाया जाये कि कौन लोग बीच-बाल कर रहे हैं और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये।

मैंने यह देखा है कि प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्वों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के बजाये उनको मंत्रों से छोड़ा जा रहा है। उनके लिए कांग्रेस का दरवाजा खोल दिया गया है, और वे लोग उसमें प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। अब तो देश में बड़े-बड़े, नये-नये नेता भी पैदा हो रहे हैं। मालूम नहीं कि वे आगे क्या करेंगे।

इस रिपोर्ट में प्रोडक्शन बातें तो बहुत दी गई हैं, लेकिन नीति सम्बन्धी बातों का उसमें कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। मजदूरों को कैसे प्रोत्साहित किया जायेगा, प्रोडक्शन कैसे बढ़ेगा और पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी, इस बारे में कोई संकेत नहीं दिया गया है।

ये लोग कितना मुनाफा कमाते हैं। 1966 से 1974 के बीच में उनका मुनाफा 30 फीसदी बढ़ गया है। 1966 में उत्पादन का अंक 154 था, जो 1974 में 201 हो गया है। पुस्तकालय के पास लगे एक पोस्टर में ये आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। उत्पादन बढ़े लेकिन मजदूर की आमदनी कम हो यह कैसा समाजवाद है?

मैं सरकार को यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि मजदूर डरा नहीं है, बल्कि वह सरकार की मजदूर-विरोधी नीति का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार है। मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ एलान करना चाहता हूं—ए०आई०टी०यू० सी० के अध्यक्ष यहां बैठे हुए हैं—कि अगर सरकार ने मजदूरों पर हाथ लगाने की कोशिश की, अगर सरकार के लोगों या पूंजीपतियों ने उनको आंखें दिखलाईं, तो हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर वर्ग इतना सतर्क है कि वह उन दोनों की आंखें निकाल देगा और अपना रास्ता साफ करते हुए आगे बढ़ेगा। मैं सरकार से सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह समय रहते चेत जाये। नीति में परिवर्तन और कीजिये, इजारेदारों के पीछे चलना बन्द कीजिये। दुकुर-दुकुर ताकते हुए केवल निरीह हो कर, शिकस्तखुर्दा बन कर बैठे

मत रहिये। मजदूर इंतजार कर रहा है। वह उद्योग धन्धे का मजदूर हो, सरकारी मजदूर हो, रेल का मजदूर हो, पी० एंड टी० का मजदूर हो या डिफेंस का मजदूर हो जिसके नेता भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, ये सब लोग अधीर हो रहे हैं। अब उनके बर्दाश्त के बाहर की बात हो रही है। इसलिए मुझे विश्वास है आप हमारी बात पर ध्यान देंगे। हम आपकी बहुत सी सही बातों का समर्थन करते हैं। बहुत दूर तक आपके मित्र हैं और बहुत दूर तक आप से लड़ते भी हैं। तो मित्र की बात थोड़ा समझने की और पूरा करने की कोशिश कीजिये। फिर देखिए मजदूर क्या कमाल करता है। मजदूर तो दुनिया को बना रहा है, मजदूर ने 15—16 मुल्कों में समाजवाद का लाल झंडा फहरा दिया है। तो मजदूर बड़ा ही पराक्रमी और दुनियां को बदलने वाला है। हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे को भी वह बदलेगा। अगर आप उसमें सहायक होंगे तो अच्छी बात है और नहीं तो आपको भी वह मजदूर बदल कर ही दम लेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In order that there should not be any misunderstanding. I would put this to the House. The name of Mr. Vasant Sathe was communicated to me by the Deputy Chief Whip later on. Now he wants an early chance because he has an engagement. If the other members of the Congress Party do not object. I would give him the chance....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I have to go to attend a meeting.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): I have also to catch the plane.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although it is the prerogative of the Chair to call anybody, I would like to work with the utmost cooperation, and I do not want anybody to have the impression that I am breaking the ranks. Therefore, when Mr. Sathe gave me a request, I thought I would put it to you if you could accommodate. If you don't, then I will go by the list which the Whip has given me. It is upto you to decide.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will take only ten minutes.

I would, first, like to urge on the Government that it is high time that we had comprehensive Employment Relations Act. Much of the difficulties we see today are because of the proliferation of labour laws—the Payment of Wages Act, the Workers' Compensation Act, the ESI Act and so on. For so long we have been thinking of an industrial code; some work has also been done; I believe, it is practically ready. But I do not know why it is not being cleared. We should have a comprehensive Employment Relations Act. I am using the word 'employment' advisedly because in the Industrial Disputes Act, 'worker' or 'workman' has been defined in a restricted way and, as you know, the Supreme Court has taken away many employees who come under the purview of hospitals and others by saying that they are not industries. What do you want to regulate in this country? It is employer-employee relationship. It should be Employer-Employee relations Act. You can say in that whatever has been stated in the industrial law where you have taken out of its purview very small employer-employee relations, that can be done here. But let it be an Employer-Employee Relationship Act. It is high time that a comprehensive legislation on this was put on the Statute Book.

The next point I would like to make is about the whole concept of wage-work relationship. Much of the heart-burning is because of this. When we have Bonus Act or the other Acts, the philosophy appears to be that it is not correlated to work or productivity or production. Let us, for once, agree that a wage above a certain minimum wage—that minimum also in terms of industrial minimum—is now a crystallised notion—in terms of industrial law also. Let us decide what should be the industrial minimum wage; let

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

us decide what should be the non-industrial minimum wage. It will apply to agriculture also. I am willing to be realistic in this. But let us have some concept of minimum wage. Once the industrial minimum or statutory minimum is fixed, then the question of profit or productivity or the capacity of the employer does not arise. That has to be paid. This proposition has been universally accepted and once you lay this down, if it has to be above the minimum, it should be related to production and productivity. If that is done, most of your headache regarding bonus, profit-sharing etc., will go away. But let us seriously get down to this and do this once for all. If this is done, many of the hardships that are being experienced today by the employees would be done away with.

In this connection, I would like to say that we have made a mockery of the labour legislation because of the delays. The delays have become scandalous. We thought that the phrase in social legislation—justice delayed is justice denied—would be adhered to more vigorously here, but that is not there. I have given a number of insances where delays have taken place. I myself have a case of wage fixation of employees in a sophisticed industry, a litho industry, where they were being paid inclusive of dearness and othe allowances Rs 41/- in the year 1958 and we started the wage fixation case. Instead of taking the thing on the streets, we said: Let us follow the labour laws as law abiding citizens, and you will be amazed that the case has taken sixteen years and even today it is pending in the Supreme Court. The employers can go on fighting right up to the highest court. What are we doing about it. Can't we put any limit? We are now thinking of constitutional changes; can't we say that this would be a finality, there would be no appeal and no writ will lie in respect of such matters relating to labour laws. For Heaven's sake, bring some finality, otherwise what is the significance of these labour laws, if after the death of a worker, we are able to get a decision. I would beg of you to consider this. I am sure, your Cabinet colleagues will see the reason in this. Kindly plead with them that this should be brought about.

Day in and day out, workers are being laid off and retrenched and no protection is there for them. I do not know, if you can give us any instance where employers have been punished for having illegally laid off or retrenched the workers. One instance is, of course, there in Nagpur; thanks to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra who showed the guts and courage. An employer who retrenched his employees and did not pay compensation as required under the Act was detained under MISA. Next day, that employer, who was saying that he did not have the money, managed to bring the money and paid to the employees. That is justice, that is firmness. But how many such instances can you give me in this country? I would say, as my friends have been saying, does this MISA not apply to these people creating industrial unrest? While talking of industrial unrest, I want to utter a word of caution and warning Today, merely because of short-sightedness and lack of understanding even in organised sector, taking advantage of the climate of emergency there are employers who want to bull dozer and ride rough shod as was done the other day when the LIC Bill was brought here. Why can't you sit with your employees? Are they not patriotic citizens? I have talked to the representatives of employees and they say: If you want to do away with bonus here is package deal, sit with us, we will show you how to find the money We will show you how it can be adjusted Why cannot you do it? We the Members of Parliament, are willing to sit with you. We are willing to be of assistance to you. But why cannot you, the Labour Ministry, persuade the other employing Ministries to see the reason of this? In the public undertakings in the organized sector, if you create any dissension or rancour or dissatisfaction among the workers.

believe any eruption anywhere can result in making a complete nonsense of your labour policy. I sometimes smell a conspiracy in this Are some people deliberately interested in creating conditions of chaos or conditions of disruption or rebellion? What are they planning? I would like to know. Therefore, I utter a note of warning. You take this up at the highest level with your Cabinet colleagues and discuss this matter with them Why for any reason are you creating this dissatisfaction among the employees taking advantage of the emergency? And this is bound to recoil tomorrow Emergency cannot be a permanent feature. Discipline cannot be a permanent feature Vinoban rightly said when somebody put a question Is *Anusashan Parva* going to last for ever?—*Anusashan* for even and *Parva* is a short-term thing' *Parva*, one can understand, is a short-term thing But discipline is permanent but discipline to become a permanent thing, has to be a two way affair

Now you want the employees to be involved in the management That was the concept of workers' participation in management For what purpose? To create a feeling, a sense of belonging among the employees A feeling to be created that they are not employees, they are not mere workers but they are the partners in the industry But in how many public sector undertakings have we started this? All right, cut across unionism and you ask the employees to elect their representatives from shoplevel to the toplevel Try that Let at least at the highest level there be a workers' representative so that the worker may have a feeling that hereafter they are partners and not workers If you try it in the public sector, that will be an example for the private sector to follow And you can impose it easily on them.

The next point I would like to talk is about some welfare facilities About housing I have long felt even as a trade-unionist one thing If the machinery cost goes up, does the employer make a grievance there? He just adds it to the cost and puts it up. If the raw material cost goes up, does he make a grievance of it? He just adds it to the cost and also in the price Then why cannot you consider human input like any other material input? Therefore, if you have made it a condition, you can make a beginning somewhere When an industry is started, you must have housing facilities at least for 50 per cent of the employees In addition to that, I would like to urge upon you to consider one thing. After the employee has served in the industrial unit, he wants to have a house of his own Where will he go? Do you have any scheme? We are now talking of schemes for giving housesites to landless labour Why cannot you think of housing for working class people in urban areas by having some scheme or project for them so that each can have his own house?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You said you would take only ten minutes

SHRI VASANT SATHE With this point I conclude

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now, having departed from what was laid down I have another difficulty I have a feeling that Mr Raja Kulkarni wants to speak (*Interruptions*) One of the principles is that a person who wants to speak must first hear another before he speaks Now the Deputy Minister wants to intervene

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) This is very reasonable as the Minister will speak the next day I think he may be allowed to speak

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इदौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अगर आप टाइम नही देते हैं तो मैं नहीं बोलूंगा । मैं इसी गाडी से जा रहा हूं, घर पर मुझे जरूरी काम है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not get excited. I will do whatever is possible. I said I want to work with utmost co-operation and that is why when members come and make requests to me, I know that I will be breaking the ranks, that is why I put it to you I understand your difficulties too.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: He will take about 25 minutes. I think the minister can be called at 3 O'clock.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैंने कल ही कह दिया था कि मैं जान वाला हूं। बोलने वालों में सबसे पहले मेरा नाम था, ये आ गये फिर वे आ गये। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मैं बोलूं मुझे बोलने की कोई ख्वाहिश भी नहीं है। मुझे बोलने के लिए कम से कम 20–25 मिनट तो चाहिएं। सबसे पहले मेरा नाम था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr. Ram Singh Bhai, you are right. That is true, but do not get excited. Let them sort out your problems

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH· He may be called now. At 3 O'Clock the Minister may be called

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER· At 3 O'Clock the Minister will speak

I think from now onwards I will not entertain these requests to break the ranks because it creates difficulties

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : श्रीमन मैं बजट अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। यह जो बजट की मदें रखी गई हैं उनसे मुझे संतोष नहीं है। उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि एमरजेंसी के बाद, 25 जून, के बाद, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के बाद लेबर मिनिस्ट्री पर काफी जवाबदारी आई है।

एमरजेंसी के बाद हमारे देश ने दो उद्देश्य सामने रखे। पहला तो यह था कि हर सैक्टर में हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और दूसरा यह था कि हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम दें। इन दोनों के लिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की बड़ी जवाबदारी है। अगर उद्योगों में शांति रहेगी औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध अच्छे रहेंगे और हर सैक्टर में अनुशासन रहेगा तो ही सरकार उत्पादन बढ़ा सकती है। यह इसी से सिद्ध हो सकती है कि थोड़े से समय के अन्दर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा कितने महत्वपूर्ण बिल लाये गये, विधानों में कितने अमेंडमेंट किये गये। इसलिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का महत्व बहुत अधिक है ही।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि केबिनेट में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की वह कीमत नहीं जो कि होनी चाहिए। पांच पाण्डवों में कर्ण की जो स्थिति थी, वह आज केबिनेट में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की है। श्रीमन इतना ही नहीं, यहां केबिनेट में तो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की कोई कीमत है ही नहीं, दूसरे राज्यों के शासन में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की कोई कीमत है मैं नहीं समझता। राज्य शासन में बिचारी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की क्या कीमत है यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। श्रीमन हमें अनुशासन और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध अच्छे बनाने हैं। पहली चीज औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध है। मजदूरों और मैनेजमेंट के अच्छे सम्बन्ध होंगे तो औद्योगिक शान्ति होगी। एक दूसरे से यह कड़ी जुड़ी है। हमारे कुछ विरोधी साथी बहुत बोल गए है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मजदूर डरता नहीं है। ठीक बात है। वह डरता नहीं है। लेकिन ज्यादा उनके लीडर डरते हैं जिन का पता तक नहीं लगता है। मजदूरों की आज क्या हालत है इसको हम प्रत्यक्ष देख रहे हैं। देश में मजदूर नेता पुलिस के सामने जी हां, जी हां कर रहे हैं, अपने को मीसा से बचाने के लिए ताकि उनको

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

इधर उधर से वे कहीं न घर ले, वे बचाव की तरह-तरह की कोशिशें करते हैं। इसलिए जहां तक अनुशासन का सवाल है यह मानी हुई बात है और इस में कोई शक नहीं है वह आया है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो आश्वासन और वचन दिए हैं, उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मजदूरों ने सोच लिया है कि इस वक्त हमें अनुशासन के साथ रहना है । प्रधान मन्त्री की बात पर उनका पूरा विश्वास है । उस विश्वास को लेकर ही श्रम हित के अच्छे-अच्छे बिल भी आपने पास कराए हैं । काम भी अच्छा चल रहा है । उसके कुछ नतीजे आये और कुछ आने वाले हैं इस आशा से यह अनुशासन बना हुआ है और श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं । मजदूर तो सरकार का साथ दे रहे हैं और सरकार भी मजदूरों के लिए अच्छे बिल लाई है, उसने भी अच्छे काम की शुरुआत की है । लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा आसमान से गिरा और खजूर में अटका वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिए । मजदूरों के पल्ले कुछ नहीं पड रहा है । मैंने आपकी रिपोर्ट को बहुत ध्यान से पढा है । इस में रिपिटीशन ज्यादा है । एक लकीर को पकड कर उसको ही आप पीटने आ रहे है । आपने कहा है कि 1974 में औद्योगिक अशान्ति के कारण जो काम के दिन खोए 1975 मे उस में सुधार के लक्षण दिखाई दे रहे हैं । लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है । औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों को लेकर तो कोई सुधार के लक्षण हो नहीं हैं । अगर सम्बन्ध सुधरे होते तो इस तरह से मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं आता । 25 जून को आपात-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद कारखा-नेदारों लेबर मिनिस्टर्ज कान्फ्रेंस उद्योगपतियों की कान्फ्रेंस में, इटक की जनरल काउंसिल में भाषण किए । उनके विपरीत इन बनियों ने काम किया और समझ लिया कि शायद वो आसमान से गिरा और खजूर में अटका था वह हमारी गोद में ही आ गिरा हैं । उत्पादन बढ़ा है और अनुशासन आया है लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि बनिये ही मालामाल बनें । मैं निवेदन करता हू कि पहली जुलाई से मजदूरों के ऊपर क्या बीत रही है इसका रिकार्ड रखने वाला भी कोई है ? आंध्र प्रदेश में 21467 श्रमिकों को ले आफ किया गया और 517 को रिट्रेंच किया गया । बिहार में 1452 को ले आफ किया गया । गुजरात में 8199 को ले आफ किया गया और 1119 को रिट्रेंच किया गया । कर्नाटक में 6386 को ले आफ किया गया और 95 को रिट्रेंच किया गया । हरियाणा में 8648 को ले आफ किया गया और 116 को रिट्रेंच किया गया । मेरे प्रदेश मे जिस की मैं बहुत ही डींग मारता हू वहा क्या हो रहा है इसको ही आप देखें । वहा दीये तले अंधेरे वाली बात है । वहा पहली जुलाई से अक्तूबर तक चार माह से और खास कर इदौर में टैक्सटाइल के अन्दर 45948 श्रमिकों को ले आफ किया गया और पिछले केवल एक महीने मे इदौर में चार मिलों में 800 मजदूरों से अधिक को रिट्रेंच किया गया है । यह क्या हो रहा है । महाराष्ट्र मे 41521 मजदूरों को ले आफ किया गया और 2960 को रिट्रेंच किया गया । उत्तर प्रदेश में 19895 को ले आफ किया गया और 878 को रिट्रेंच किया गया । यह मैं जुलाई से अक्तूबर तक की अपने यहा की बात कर रहा हू । और बंगाल में जो बडी-बडी बाते करते है वहा 2 21,209 को ले आफ किया गया है । यह क्यों किया गया है इसके पीछे उद्देश्य यह है कि उत्पादन घटे । कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज मे आज हालत यह है कि जितना उत्पादन बढता है उतना ही ज्यादा लास होता है । जो बात मैं कह रहा हू, वह किसी से सुनी हुई बात नहीं है, और ना ही मैं किताबों से उतारे आकडो की बात करता हू, बल्कि मैं रोजाना मजदूरों से मिलता हू और कार-खानों में जाता हू, इस लिये मुझे मालूम है । आज हालत यह हो रही है कि काटन के कारण मशीनें बन्द हो रही हैं और नोटिस

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

लगा दिया जाता है कि बिजली के कारण मशीन बन्द हो गई है ।

एक्ट में बताया गया है कि शक्ति या ईंधी-प्रकोप के कारण अगर मशीन बन्द होती है तो उसको लेड-आफ नहीं माना जायेगा । मेरी प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने यह आदेश दिये हैं कि टैक्सटाइल में बिजली की कटौती नहीं होगी और नहीं करते हैं, फिर यह क्या चल रहा है ? इस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना होगा । उत्पादन घट रहा है, मजदूरों को लेड-आफ किया जाता है, इसका मतलब यह है कि रोजगार घट रहा है, तो यह एमर्जेन्सी कहां है ?

एमर्जेन्सी के दो मूल तत्व हैं—उत्पादन बढ़ाना और रोजगार देना । यह दोनों ही बातें एम्प्लायर्स के सामने नहीं है । यह जो कहा जाता है कि मन्दी आ गई, मन्दी आ गई, यह क्या है ? यह मैं आकड़े यहां बताना चाहता हूं ।

सन् 1961–62 को 100 मान लिया जाये तो सन् 1973–74 में इंडस्ट्रियल उत्पादन मैटीरियल खर्च का इन्डैक्स नम्बर 299.2 था और दिसम्बर 1975 में यह 255.6 हो गया, अर्थात् इन्डस्ट्रियल उत्पादन मेटीरियल खर्च को अन्क गिरा है, बढ़ा नहीं है और उससे तैयार होने वाला माल, जो उत्पादित माल है उसका इंडैक्स नम्बर 1961–62 को 100 माना जाये तो 1973–74 में वह 205.6 और दिसम्बर, 1975 में 253.3 हो गया । कहने का मतलब यह है कि लागत खर्च 16 परसैंट कम हुआ है और तैयार माल केवल 23 परसैंट बढ़े हैं । यह सरकारी आंकड़े हैं । मैं तो आंकड़े नहीं बनाता हूं ।

ईंधी के बारे में जो एक्ट बना उसके बारे में कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में मैंने बार बार कहा कि 13, 15 दिन के बारे में सोचिये, सर्कुलर भी निकले । अभी मार्च में आंध्र प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट ने एक फैसला दिया है जो कि लेबर-ला-जनरल के मार्च के नम्बर 2–2–2 में है । हाई कोर्ट ने यह फैसला दिया है कि वर्ष में 15 दिन नहीं, 13 दिन होते हैं ।

मैं तीन बरस से सिर कूट रहा था और—आपसे कह रहा था कि इसपसम्बन्ध में सोचिये—सोचिये । लेकिन आपने यह समझ लिया कि थोड़े दिन लोक सभा चुनाव के रह गये हैं, पता नहीं यह चुनकर आता है या नहीं, आपने मेरे कहने पर भी उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम रहें या न रहें भारत में उद्योग, संसद और मजदूर रहने वाले हैं, आप इस बात को सोचिये । हमारे यहां मिल-ओनर्स ने एक सर्कुलर निकाल दिया है कि हाईकोर्ट आंध्र प्रदेश का यह फैसला ईंध्युटी के बारे में है । इसलिये उस हिसाब से काम लें । अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला होता, तो सारे भारत में लागू होता लेकिन बनियों के यहां तो उनके घर में फैसला होता है और वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू किया जाता है ।

एप्रेन्टिसशीप योजना के बारे में गहराई से विचार करना होगा । काम सीखने के बाद उसे वहां काम नहीं दिया जाता । कारखानेदार मशीनें बन्द कर रहे हैं । लेकिन अगर आवश्यक कार्य के लिये उन्हें आदमी की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वे एप्रेन्टिस से मजदूर की जगह काम लेते हैं । उसको वेतन नहीं देते एलाउन्स ही मिलता है ।

जहां तक एप्रेन्टिस योजना का सम्बन्ध है, टैक्सटाइल मिलों में 50 वीवर्ज पर एक एप्रेन्टिस 50 वाशर्ज पर एक एप्रेन्टिस और वाईडिंग डिपार्टमेंट में 25 व्यक्तियों पर एक एप्रेन्टिस रखा गया है । हिन्दुस्तान में सिलिगम नैरो-वाशरी अहमदाबाद में टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में लगी है—वहां करीब 15

परसेंट आती है । लेकिन देश में कहीं कहीं वह 51 परसेंट है । ये आंकड़े शिमला ब्यूरो द्वारा निकाले गये हैं । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि ऐप्रन्टिसों की प्रतिशत संख्या को बढ़ाया जाये । अगर 15 परसेंट नहीं, तो कम से कम 5 परसेंट ऐप्रेन्टिस तो भी रखे जायें ।

ऐप्रेन्टिस एक्ट में यह व्यवस्था भी की जाये कि जो ऐप्रन्टिस अपना ट्रेनिंग पीरियड पूरा कर लेगा, अगर वह उसी मिल में काम करना चाहता है, तो उस में उस मिल की सब्स्टीट्यूट लिस्ट में रखा जायेगा । मैं ने मंत्री महोदय के सामने एक यूनियन का एग्रीमेंट रखा है, जिस में लिखा है कि सातों दिन मिल चलेगी, सन्डे वाकिन्ग डे होगा । और वहां काम करने के लिए कौन रखे जायेंगे ? वहां जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उन के भाई, उन के लड़के और उन के दामाद रखे जायेंगे । अगर किसी श्रमिक की सात लड़कियां सात लड़के हैं तो वे सातों कवारी रहने वाली नहीं हैं; उन के दामाद भी तैयार हो जायगे, क्योंकि दहेज की जरूरत नहीं है, नौकरी तो मिलेगी । यह बिल्कुल अन्याय है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बार-बार कहा है कि जिस के परिवार में कोई कमाने वाला नहीं है, उस को पहले काम दिया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन यह हो रहा है कि जो व्यक्ति काम कर रहा है, उस के भाई, उस के लड़के और उस के दामादों को भी काम पर लगाया जाये यह अंधेर है ।

प्राडक्टिविटी की बात बार-बार कही जाती है । भाव कम हो रहे हैं । रा मैटीरियल और खाने तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भाव उतर रहे हैं । वर्कर्ज कन्ज्यूमर्ज इन्डेक्स काफी नीचे आ गया है । जनवरी, 1975 की तुलना में जनवरी, 1976 में इन्डेक्स के काफी नीचे आने से टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री में एक वर्कर पर लगभग 43 रुपये खर्च कम हो गया है । इस के अतिरिक्त 4.33 परसेंट बोनस से लेबर कास्ट कम हुई है । इन दोनों से कम होने से प्रोविडेंट फंड : की रकम कम देनी पड़ती है, प्राविडेंट फंड कम काटना पड़ता है । कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन कम हो रहा है । इस लिए मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इन बातों पर विचार करें । आज मजदूरों के मन में बड़ा रोष है । अगर इमर्जेन्सी को हटा दिया जाये तो उन लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया जाहिर होगी । हमारे यहां ट्रेड यूनियन की जगह पुलिस के द्वारा काम चलाया जा रहा है । मैंने चीफ़ मिनिस्टर को लिखा, आप को लिखा, जिनको भी लिखा अभी तक मुझे कोई जवाब नहीं दिया अक्तूबर महीने से और आप कहते हैं कि हमें राज्य सरकार कोई जवाब ही नहीं देती । राज्य सरकार आप की कोई गिनती ही नहीं करती है, आप को गिनती ही नहीं तो देश का क्या हाल होगा ? हम आप से पीछे हैं, वह भी ताल ठोंक कर कहते हैं कि श्रमिक भी आप के पीछे है । तो कम से कम इन बनियों को तो सीधा कीजिए और अगर इस एमर्जेंसी में नहीं सीधा कर सके तो आगे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to intervene at this stage. I am also grateful to hon members who have participated in the debate. We have certainly benefited from their observations. There is no doubt about it.

Taking the time factor into consideration, I will try to take as little time as possible and throw light on some of the subjects which are very important and in which members are vitally interested, although I may not be here to hear some of the speeches. Had I been fortunate in that respect, I would have known their viewpoints also and would have tried to improve my observations on the subjects I am going to deal with.

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARTHASARTHY *in the Chair*]

First, I will take up the subject of welfare of the workers. The living conditions of the workers play a very important role in their productivity. This has been recognised all over the world, at least in the developing countries and by enlightened employers. So it becomes the duty of the Government to look to the interests of the workers to see that they are not neglected.

We also realise that the workers are not strong enough in some cases either because they have no organisation or their organisation cannot bargain with their employers. Therefore, it becomes the duty of the Government to see that their interests are safeguarded.

Sometime ago the employers considered the welfare of the workers as a humanitarian approach or a charitable approach. Now that concept has changed. Now it is the utilitarian approach. In a developing country like ours, it becomes all the more necesary and important that we should look after the interests of the workers. Considering that the provision of such facilities is always an extra expenditure on the employers, the Government have decided to supplement their efforts in some industries to improve the living conditions of the workers.

The first step in this direction taken by Government was during the first world war when the Coal Mines Welfare fund was set up. This was followed by similar Funds for workers in mica, iron ore, limestone, dolomite and other mining industries. In this session, Parliament has passed legislation for the creation of a fund for the joint welfare of workers in manganese and iron ore mines. Previously only iron ore mine workers were enjoying this facility, and manganes workers were deprived of the benefits of it. Now both will enjoy the same sort of facilities. These organisations are there, but they are not menat to supplant the efforts of the managements, but to supplement their activities in this field.

During the last few years, I have been able to see some of the places, very remote places which are far away from the modern world. I went there simply to see that the workers' interests, that their welfare activities were carried out in right earnest and that they are not neglected. I am happy to note that those organisations have made a distinct impact on improving the living conditions of the workers.

15 hrs.

SHRI P. M. METHA (Bhavnagar): What were the places?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I want to a place beyond Udaipur in Rajasthan, I went in the interior of M. P., Raipur side as well as Jabalpur side. I also visited some places in Bihar. I may tell you that neither the State Ministers nor others have ever visited such places. I am happy to say that the workers' interest is very much looked after by those organisations there.

So far as health care is concerned, we have constructed one nopsital in Karnataka at Kariganur. One hospital at Barajamda in Bihar and another hospital at Joda in Orissa are in the process of construction. We have sanctioned one hospital at Chanda coalfields. All these hospitals when constructed will go a long way towards the health care of the workers. The work done by those welfare organisations in the field of medical care has been most outstanding. All mine workers drawing pay upto Rs. 730 per month on the coal side and Rs. 500 on the other sides, and their dependents are allowed free medical treatment.

So far as housing is concerned, we have already constructed about 1800 houses during the last year and a subsidy of more than Rs. 2 crores had been granted. So far as limestone and dolomite welfare ogranisation is concerned, it continued to make progress. 583 houses were sanctioned and four ayurvedic and two allopathic dispensaries were opened

श्री दमोदर पांड (हजारी बाग) : 72 हजार मकान बनाये गए हैं।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I am talking of dolomite and limestone.

श्री दामोदर पांडे : डोलोमाइट एण्ड लाइम-स्टोन की कमेटी तो बनी ही नहीं है ।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: There is no committee; Government is looking to the interest of the workers and it is doing the utmost.

श्री दामोदर पांडे : सब कुछ 1968 के वेरीफिकेशन पर चल ही रहा है, एक यही नया काम नहीं चल रहा है ।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I may inform you of the difficulties regarding the verification of membership; it will take a long time. we should realise this. We are looking into the matter and we hope to set up an advisory committee in the near future.... (*Interruptions*) If all the trade unions are united in their approach and if they say that such and such year should be taken we will be happy.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Who is standing in the way of verification?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The Central trade union organisations. The hon. Member himself may be knowing the answer. In regard to the limestone and dolomite welfare organisation, 583 houses have been sanctioned and four ayurvedic dispensaries and two allopathic dispensaries were opened. I have just received information that 200 houses had been sanctioned last year.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Is it the number of houses constructed so far?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: They are under construction

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may continue his speech. Don't have cross talk.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Sir, there is a proposal that we should try to cover all the mine workers with a Common Welfare Fund. We are examining this and it will take some time. We have also considered carefully the suggestion made at times that the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation may be transferred to the public sectors or the Department of Coal. We have taken into consideration the various operational and financial difficulties with which these new public sector undertakings are faced at present and we would not like them to be burdened with the task of welfare of workers for which the Ministry of Labour has sufficient expertise. Sir, we give representations to these public sector undertakings on the Advisory Committee and we also try to associate these public sectors in other ways also in our attempt to give better facilities to mine workers with the limited resources available to us. Suggestions have also been made that the Welfare Organisations for Coal Mining Industry should take upon itself the entire responsibility of welfare of coal mines thus providing some relief to these public sectors who may then devote their whole attention to safety of workers, production and marketing of coal.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : उनके लिये आप मकान बना रहे हैं ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We are doing it. The suggestions are being examined from all angles. Now, encouraged by the success of the welfare orgainsations in mining areas we have decided to set up a similar organisation for Bidi workers. It is difficult to say precisely how many Bidi workers are there in the country but the rough estimates are anything between one million to two million.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM (Angola): Are there creches for the children of the mining workers?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Yes, there are creches for the children of the mining workers. Now, in the Rajaya Sabha one of the hon Mem-

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

bers brought to the notice of the House that the number of workers would be about 8 millions. Unless we get all the information and figures from various organisations, we cannot give the exact figure. Sir, in order to improve the living conditions of these workers, both Houses of Parliament have passed the Bill to set up a Welfare Fund for them. We have made a modest beginning by levying a Welfare Cess at the rate of 25 paise per kg. of Tobacco used for manufacture of Bidi. As works progress the levy would be increased.

The whole emphasis of the present 20-point economic programme of our Prime Minister is on improving the weaker sections of society In this context, the role of these organisations become all the more important and I have no doubt in stating that they have come upto our expectations.

Now, I would like to refer to some of the achievements in the field of social security during the year. The amendment of the Employees' State Insurance Act raising the wage limit for average employees from Rs. 500.00 to Rs. 1000.00 per month is a landmark in the progress of social security in India. This amendment has brought in about seven lakh workers under the scheme. Deterrent penal provisions have now been incorporated in the Act and we expect that these provisions would facilitate timely collection of the dues of the Corporation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: How?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Penal provisions are there. That will take care of it. I assure you that everything is being done. During the year, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended to cover employees in the following classes of establishments:

(a) power using factories employing 10.19 workers and non-power using factories employing 20 or more workers, Shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas, road motor transport and newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons have also been covered. This coverage has been completed in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Punjao, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi and in the rest, it is in the process of being completed.

2.14 lakh employees have been thus covered. The number of insured persons as on 31st December 1975 is 57.34 lakhs and the number of beneficiaries (families) is over 2 crores, a striking progress in the field of health service. The Corporation has raised the ceiling on expenditure on medical care from 1-4-75 as given below:

Restricted medical care—from Rs. 65 to 70 per annum per employee
Expanded medical care—from Rs. 70 to 75 per annum per employee.
Full medical care—from Rs. 85 to Rs. 95 per annum per employee.

With the financial assistance from the UNFPA, the ESIC has entered in a big way in the field of family planning by providing family planing facilities to the insured persons.

The Corporation has achieved notable success in the last three years by sanctioning Rs. 22 crores on as hospital construction adding 5000 hospital beds. The availability of drugs in ESI dispensaries has considerably improved. As the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the ESIC, I had carried on inspections of some of the ESI hospitals. The Director General and the officers of the Corporation also visit the dispensaries and hospitals and take steps to improve, the functioning of the ESI Scheme.

There was some lacuna in the Maternity Benefit Act as a result of which most of the workers were not in a position to enjoy the facility availsble

under this. If the ESI scheme is extended to any establishment, workers whose pay was above a particular ceiling were not entitled to this benefit. But the Act was amended during the year and with this amendment, women employees will be entitled to maternity benefit irrespective of their wages.

Another piece of progressive social legislation is the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The most notable amendments under this legislation are to raise the wage limit for coverage from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 and provide higher rates of compensation by wholesale substitution of the existing table of compensation. The Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha and I hope this august House will also be passing this Bill before the end of this session.

The Employees' Provident Fund at present covers 66493 establishments (2701 exempted and 63792 unexempted) having 77 lakhs subscribers (29 lakhs exempted and 48 lakhs unexempted). The main problem of the EPF relates to the arrears of contributions. With the amendment of the Act in 1973 providing for deterrent penalties and the vigorous action taken by the EPF Organisation, some improvement has been achieved. The total contributions received have increased from Rs 1256.43 crores for the year 1974-75 to Rs. 1413 crores in the first nine months of the year 1975 The percentage of arrears to contributions has come down from 1.54 per cent to 1 44 per cent. 72,788 recovery cases were instituted and 59,704 prosecution cases were launched. It has been reported to us that some State Governments have also used the MISA against some employers. While these steps are in the right direction, I have a sense of disappointment inasmuch as the employers, particularly in West Bengal, have been thwarting action against them, by frequently obtaining stay orders from the High Courts. (*Interruptions*) Prosecutions have been launched.

The Coal Mines Provident Fund arrears from the nationalized coal mines, which were about Rs. 26 crores at the end of December, have almost been liquidated. This is a good news; and these arrears are no more there now. This is a matter for satisfaction, as this has been done in the face of their own difficult ways and means position.

The Social Security Schemes, by their contribution to maintaining an improved standard of health by the working class, also play an important role for increasing production, as the Prime Minister has put it: "We must go all out to increase production."

The Finance Minister has already announced that Government have decided to introduce another social security scheme, known as the Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme This Scheme would provide insurance to workers, even without payment of premium. The salient feature of the scheme is that in the event of the demise of a worker while in service, his dependents would be entitled to an additional payment equivalent to the average balance in the Provident Fund of the workers during the preceding three years, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. Necessary legislation will be brought before the House soon. (*Interruptions*) The total amount standing to his credit will be taken into account. The integration of social security schemes has been recommended by various bodies from time to time. While it may be advantageous to have a unified social security scheme, we must also take note of the various practical and administrative difficulties which have to be solved before taking the final step. In fact, the Employees' Provident Fund is already an organization implementing more than one social security scheme—the Provident Fund and the Pension Schemes. It will also be entrusted with the administration of the Deposit—Linked Insurance Scheme.

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

After covering the social security and welfare schemes, I would now like to come to the vocational training side, viz. the employment and training.

One major gain during 1975 has been substantial improvement in the implementation of the Apprenticeship Scheme under the 20-Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister as a measure to increase employment opportunities for educated young people. The number of apprentices has increased during the last nine months from 69,000 to over 1,21,000, and increase of about 52,000. Out of the above, about 24,000 apprentices belonged to weaker sections like Scheduled Castes, Sceduled Tribes, minorities, physically handicapped and women. Over 8,000 graduate engineers/diploma-holder apprentices have also been placed as appentices under the Act. The number of trades and industries covered by the Act has been increased to 103 and 216 respectively. The rates of stipends have been appreciably enhanced. Efforts are being continued to locate more and more seats so that larger numbers can benefit from the scheme.

A suggestion was made by Shri Ram Singh Bhai that those who are trained should be appointed as substitutes. But substitutes are not workers. Therefore, they will have to undergo training, as required by the law.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Substitutes are very much covered under the Standing Orders.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA. To meet the requirements of the industry, steps have been taken not only to improve the quality of training in the ITIs but also to increase the number of people given training at the advanced level of skills in the special Institutes set up for this purpose, as the following figures show:

Name of the Institute	Number of persons trained		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Advanced Training Institute, Madras .	234	337	777
Foremen Training Institute, Bangalore ,	217	260	537
Central Staff Training and Research Institute, Howrah	49	127	136
Advanced Training Institute, Electronics, Hyderabad . .	(Has become functional in January 1976) Therefore the figures will be available next year.		

As a result of negotiations with international agencies, four big projects in the field of vocational training have been prepared by ILO experts which are now under the consideration of the Government for clearance. Some of them are expected to become functional during 1976-77. Prominent mention may be made of the Advanced Vocational Training System to be introduced at 16 selected ITIs and 6 CTIs in important trades, and the setting up of the Women Training Programme in new trades suitable for their employment.

So far as the employment position is concerned, the growth rate in employment in the organised sector, on the basis of final figures now available, was of the order of 2.1 per cent for the period April 1974 to March 1975. This shows an improvement over the provisional figure of 1.9 per cent released

earlier. It is worth noting that like the proceding years, the public sector continued to do better than the private sector in the growth rate; in the case of public sector, the growth rate was 3.2 per cent, whereas it was 0.1 per cent in the private sector. You will be glad to know that in 1975 the public sector employed 128.89 lakhs people while the private sector employed only 67.99 lakhs.

The employment situation continues to cause acute concern to us. The Live Register has risen to 93.26 lakhs at the end of December 1975, including about 48 lakhs educated job-seekers Government is doing its best to see that we do something for them.

I may also bring to the notice of the hon. Members that recruitment through the Gorakhpur Labour Depot had almost come to a stop and hence, in order to help the poor people of the area to get jobs, we have converted that Depot into a Central Employment Exchange. The Central and State Government department's have been requested to see that all their requirements are met through this Exchange.

So, many special schemes have been started to give employment to the unemployed persons, and this will be evident from a study of the Five Year Plan also. We are doing our best to see that most of the people get employment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister two or three points.

The first important point is about the reopening or taking over of two textile mills in Kanpur. The hon Minister knows that the apex body has recommended this and the Central Government also has accepted it in principle, but they have to amend the Schedule of the Act and this is taking time. I was told by the Commerce Minister, whom I met today, that the Law Ministry is drafting the amending Bill. I do not know how much time it will take. Because this concerns 10,000 workers who have been suffering for the last 12 months, this should be brought as early as possible. The Law Minister did not take even a day to bring forward legislation to annul the agreement with the insurance employees. So, in all seriousness I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that this Bill is introduced without further delay.

There are about 12 textile mills in the country which have been similarly closed. The apex body has recommended that they should all be taken over.

MR. Chairman: He may continue next time

15.28 hrs.

WHOOPING COUGH PREVENTION AND ERADICATION SCHEME BILL*

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL (Samastipur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention and eradication of whooping cough from the country.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): I rise on a point of order. I have given notice of the Coconuts Bill according to the rules of procedure. This Bill needs the recommendation of the President under article 117 of the Constitution. It has been sent by the Lok Sabha Secretariat to the Ministry to get the President's recommendation. I have got a reply from the Ministry which says...

MR CHAIRMAN: He can raise it at some other time.

SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN. This is the only time.

MR CHAIRMAN. I am prepared to listen to you, but we will be wasting our time. We have no material before us

(Interruptions)

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 8-4-76.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please co-operate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): His right to introduce a Bill known as Coconut Bill has been taken away. Kindly hear him. He has to introduce a Bill today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My business is only to follow up agenda.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have a right to introduce a Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since you have addressed a letter to the hon. Speaker and the hon. Speaker is in the process of considering your letter, he will give you a reply in due course. You wait until he gives a reply.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have a letter.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not a letter, but you have submitted a Bill

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It was long before. It was in December. I should be given permission to introduce it now. If I do not get a permission to introduce this Bill. I cannot introduce this Bill in this session. The Ministry in a very arbitrary manner has decided to take away my right.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention and eradication of whooping cough from the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking up further consideration of the Bill moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now is the time to hear him.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Now is the time to hear me. I am on a point of Order. (*Interruptions*) You have to dispose of my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, you should take up this matter with the Speaker in his chamber.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have to raise it here. Can you take away my right of introducing a Bill?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody has done it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: If you kindly listen to me you will understand it. I have sent a notice in December. The Ministry says that the matter of setting up a Coconut Board has been receiving the attention of the Government. If the matter is receiving their attention, they say that they will not proceed to get the sanction of the recommendations from the President That means I cannot introduce a Bill Now, I will read out from their Office Memorandum It says:

"If, as a result of this examination, it is finally decided to set up a Board, this Ministry would come up with an Official Bill for this purpose.

These facts are brought to the notice of the Lok Sabha Secretariat for their information. Pending finalisation of the issue, this Ministry is not planning to take action with regard to the fulfilment of the constitutional requirements of Shri Chandrappan's Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have to make up their mind.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a very serious matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): This is a right of the Private Member's Bill to introduce a legislation. If it is not unconstitutional, then it.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair does not know anything about the Coconut Bill.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is to continue his speech.

(*Interruptions*)

I called upon Mr. Chatterjee to speak. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): We would like to record a protest

MR. CHAIRMAN: No protest

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): What do you understand?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee wants to speak. Did you not want to speak?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): My Bill is also coming. What is the time allotted for it?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You will get your turn.

15.34 hrs.

DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

(Amendment of section 6)

by Shri Somnath Chatterjee

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further consideration of Defence of India (Amendment) Bill. Only 75 minutes are left.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee to continue his speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, on the last occasion, I had placed before the House what Mr. K. C. Pant had said while piloting the MISA Bill in 1971. He justified the Bill on the ground that there were various safeguards, like, that there will be advisory boards to look into the matters of detention; that there will be writs of *habeas corpus* available to the detenus; that the maximum period of detention will be twelve months and no more and, therefore, there should not be any misgiving in the minds of the hon. Members and in the minds of the people But we have seen how each one of the assurances has been violated and we have seen how this Goverment, in spite of this solemn assurance given on the floor of the House has used this draconian measure against political opponents, against workers, against trade unionists, against teachers, students and what not.

Now, that assurance having not been kept, having been performed only in breach, I want to draw the attention of the House that at least some of the serious provisions of the Bill may be somewhat diluted. When the Defence of India Act came into force, it made three changes in the MISA. One was enlarging the powers of the subordinate officers to make detentions also on the grounds of security of India. The second change was—it is much more serious—enlarging the period of detention from a fixed period of one year to an indefinite period so long as the Defence of India Act will remain in

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

force and the Defence of India Act will remain in force so long as the Emergency remains in force in this country and for six months thereafter. Therefore, until the Emergency is withdrawn the period of detention will continue. The third change that was made was, inserting Section 17A in the Act which provided for detention without reference to the advisory board for a period of one year.

After the Emergency, I want to point out and bring it to the notice of the hon. Members that the position has radically altered so far as the minimum protection was there under the MISA. There is no advisory board now; no grounds are to be supplied; no representation is to be given, no disclosure of material even to the courts; the *habeas corpus* petitions are, it is contended by the Government, not maintainable any longer and, over and above, there is a possibility of a life imprisonment so long as the Emergency remains even without trial. This was intended to be done in the name of Emergency

My Bill seeks to have a very limited objective. I want to make this suggestion for the kind consideration of the House. One amendment is to do away the rights of the subordinate officers to make detention on the grounds of security of India. This was left to the Government and high officers Why should that power be bestowed on the subordinate officers? The second amendment which is very important is that the detention period should be fixed for a period of twelve months and that it should not be for an indefinite period till the Emergency lasts. The third amendment is to delete Section 17A from the Act which has already been declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court. Therefore, according to the law of this land, it is an *ultra vires* piece of legislation. It cannot remain on the statute book.

I will sit down after reading out a quotation from a very well-known Judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Krishna Iyer who has spoken about this indefinite detention. He says:

> "The fact remains that the petitioner was arrested in September, 1972, and has been in deterrent incarceration for nearly a year and half. Prolonged imprisonment without trial alienates the individual against society and makes him a vengeful enemy when he ultimately emerges from the prison cell. Indeed, it is a serious injury inflicted on an individual by the State which can be justified as a measure of social defence only in extreme circumstances. But to jail a man on subjective satisfaction of possible prejudicial activity and to forget about him after the statutory formalities have been performed is not fair to the Constitutional guarantees."

Then, he goes on to say:

> "The compassion and conscience of law must be actively charged by the men who operate the machine from executive cells."

That is my request. At least listen to the observations of one of the brilliant judges who cannot be even thought of as advocating the cause of vested interestes.

There is at present a law for the foreign exchange manipulators and smugglers and black-marketeers which is known as the COFEPOSA My Bill does not deal with the COFEPOSA detenus; it is completely a separate thing. Although, on principle, I am against preventive detention, my Bill is with regard to the MISA detenus only —men like political opponents, students, teachers, working people etc. Therefore I am placing this Bill for the consideration of the Hon. Members to make the maximum period of detention 12 months as was originally provided for—and, it was given out that one of the reasons was for allaying the fear in the minds of the Mem-

bers of this House and the public. Under the present Sec. 14 (2), even if a person is released after 12 months' detention, he can be re-detained again on the same facts and then his detention will continue indefinitely. This power is there. Therefore, if you find after 12 months, even on the basis of subjective satisfaction, that after his release a MISA detenu is allegedly abusing his freedom, then you have the power under the new provision to re-detain him. Then why put him under indefinite detention without a fixed period of imprisonment? As Justice Bhagwati had said, this is nothing but life imprisonment. Therefore, my request to the Hon. Members is that they should not consider this Bill from a purely partisan point of view. My attempt is to make the MISA a little more civilised. Not knowing when the Eemergency will come to an end, not knowing when the DIR or the DI Act will come to an end, it is now completely uncertain how long the period of detention will continue, nobody knows. I wish the Hon. Minister could give us an assurance that the Emergency will come to an end and, within six months the Defence of India Act will come to an end. Not only has the previous Emergency not been withdrawn but we have a duplicate Emergency and we may have a triplicate or a quadruplicate—and then the Financial Emergency and what not. Therefore, nobody knows the period of detention. I am putting this question: is this a civilised piece of legislation? A person who is guilty of murder or who is given life imprisonment knows how long he will be in jail, but e person imprisoned under MISA does not know how long he will be in jail. This was deprecated by Justice Krishna Iyer as not being a civilised system of Government.

Therefore, my request to the Hon. Members is to consider this Bill not from a Party point of view, but to consider it from the point of humanitarian considerations and from a civilised point of view. If they want to keep the people muffled for all times then, the country has already been converted and will continue to be converted into a jail. I submit that muted people and muzzled people certainly cannot be free people. If you want slaves under your administration, then you can have this Bill and you can continue to have this present provision. But my earnest request to the Hon. Members is that this Bill is very limited in its objective, it is not to do away with the MISA. We know our capabilities and that we cannot get rid of the MISA through this House. Therefore, my appeal to you is to make it a little less rigorous and a little less Draconian than at present.

With these words, I am commending this Bill to the Hon. Members for their kind consideration.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, एक बात के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने जो इरादे प्रकट किए हैं वे अच्छे हैं। एक वकील के नाते, एक लायर के नाते उन्होंने अच्छी बातें कही हैं। मगर सवाल यह है कि क्या देश के अन्दर एमरजेंसी लागू है या नहीं? मैं आपके बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जैक्टस एण्ड रीजन्स की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं—

"Happily, the war has come to an end, and although the proclamation of Emergency has not yet been withdrawn, the situation of emergency does no longer prevail."

आप खुद ही मानते हैं कि आपातकालीन स्थिति जो लागू की गई है वह संसद् द्वारा पारित किए गए कानून के तहत लागू की गई है। दोनों हाउसेज ने उस को मान लिया था।

श्री चटर्जी ने स्वयं एक आर्टिकल लिखा था, जिसका शीर्षक था :

The Constitution and the Parliament in India

इसके कुछ वाक्य ही मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"It would be significant to note that, in answer to an unstarred Question as to how long the Emergency would continue and what was the

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

rationale for its continuance, it was stated on behalf of the Government of India in Lok Sabha on August 21, 1974, that the question of continuance of Emergency is kept under constant review, in the light of the relevant security considerations, progress of the normalisation of relations with Pakistan, and the overall economic situation in the country."

यह आपके ही आर्टिकल में से है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की हालत सुधर गई है और हम रिस्क ले सकते हैं? आपने बंगला देश की हालत को देख ही लिया है। वहां क्या घटनाएं घटी हैं, इन को आपने देख ही लिया है। अगर एमरजेंसी को हटा दिया जाए तो पता नहीं क्या हालात बनेंगे। आप तो हिन्दुस्तान में सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति लाने की बात करते थे और ला रहे थे। आपने बहुत-अच्छा स्वप्न देखा था। आपने सोचा था कि देश मे अराजकता फैलेगी तो आप उसमे लाभ उठा लेंगे। लेकिन सरकार ने आपकी आशा को धूल मे मिला दिया है। जयप्रकाश जी ने भी यही स्वप्न देखा था। सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति वे लाना चाहते थे। आपने भी उन तत्वो का साथ दिया। आप भी उसमे शामिल हुये और भी पार्टियां उसमे शामिल हुई—

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : ये लोग सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति मे शामिल नही थे।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अच्छा है ये उससे अलग रहे। लेकिन और बहुत सी पार्टियां उसमे शामिल थी। एक हवा फैली देश मे अराजकता की। रेल हड़ताल हुई और वह खत्म की गई। उसके बाद विरोधी पार्टियां एक मंच पर आ गई। आर० एस० एस० जनसंघ तथा दूसरी पार्टियां मिल गई और उन्होंने देश के काम को रोकना शुरू कर दिया। उस समय जो कदम उठाया गया बिल्कुल ठीक उठाया गया और बहुत समय पर उठाया गया। 25 जून 1975 को यह कदम उठाया गया। आज हिन्दुस्तान की 58 करोड़ जनता ने तथा सारे संसार ने इस कदम को एप्रिशिएट किया है। सब ने माना है कि यह सही वक्त पर सही कदम उठाया गया है। एक दिन आप भी कहेंगे कि यह बिल्कुल ठीक कदम है। अगर यह कदम नहीं उठाया जाता तो मेरे ख्याल से देश में अराजकता ऐसी फैल जाती कि उस पर काबू पाना मुश्किल हो जाता। कभी कभी देश के हित में ऐसे अप्रिय कदम उठाने भी पड़ते हैं। श्री पन्त ने जिन्होंने तब बिल को पायलट किया था उन्होंने भी नही कहा था कि इस बिल को लाकर हमें प्रसन्नता अनुभव हो रही है या यह सराहनीय कदम है। लेकिन मजबूरी मे ऐसा कभी कभी करना भी पड़ता है। देश की सुरक्षा की खातिर जो जरूरी कदम हैं, उनको उठाना पड़ता है। हम गफलत नही कर सकते थे। अगर यह कदम न उठाया गया होता तो देश मे जो बवण्डर उठता उसमे आप भी आ जाते। बुढापे मे आपकी क्या हालत होती, यह आप सोच लीजिये। आर्टिकल 19 कान्स्टीट्यूशन मे रखा गया। लेकिन देखा यह गया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाईकोर्ट मे गुंडे, स्मगलर्ज आदि छूट जाते थे—

SHRI SOMNATH CATTERJEE: This Bill is different.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा एक सम्पैक्ट यह था मीसा लाने का कि कई बार सबूत नही मिलता और एमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर की जाती है तो कुछ राइट्स सस्पेंड हो जाते हैं, सिविल लिबर्टीज पर कुछ रोक लग जाती है। यह भी देखना होगा कि देश की शान्ति खतरे मे न पड़ जाए। आप अपने देश की शान्ति को प्राथमिकता देते हैं या कुछ चन्द आदमियों को। आप सी० आर० पी० सी० की धारा 107 और 151 को देखिये। कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 352 और 356 में प्रावीजन है। एमर्जेन्सी लागू करने का एक ही मकसद होता है कि जब कभी राष्ट्रपति या राज्यपाल यह सोचें कि देश के किसी भाग में खतरा पैदा हो सकता है,

तो उस समय यह कदम उठाया जाता है । इस कदम के उठाने से लोगों की लिबर्टी खत्म हो जाती है । आप किसी जज का कोटेशन देते हैं, और मैं किसी जज का कोटेशन देता हूं, लेकिन उससे काम नहीं होता है । इसको सम्भालने का काम कार्यपालिका का है, एग्जीक्यूटिव का है । उसको पार्लियामेंट पावर देती है । जब वह पार्लियामेंट में आता है तो कानून बना दिया जाता है । आपात-काल जब लागू हुआ तो उसका इस हाउस ने समर्थन किया । जब यह कानून बन गया तो आपने रीजन दिये है, उसका क्या अर्थ रह जाता है ।

वार खत्म होने के बाद भी आप आज हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के रिश्ते देख रहे हैं । पाकिस्तान फौज बढा रहा है, हथियार जमा कर रहा है । उसको अमरीका से हथियार मिलने है, अरब राष्ट्रों से हथियार मिल रहे हैं, चीन वाले भी मदद दे रहे हैं । हमे बराबर उससे खतरा है । आज ही आपने हमारे विदेश मन्त्री का भी भाषण सुना है । आपकी तरफ से भी यह बात हुई थी कि अभी भी हमें खतरा है । आपने यह बिल 4 साल पहले पेश किया था । अब जब आपात-काल लागू हो गया है तो देश के अन्दर और बाहर की सिचुएशन को देखते हुए आपको इस बिल को वापिस ले लेना चाहिए ।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I oppose the Bill moved by the hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The Bill seeks to amend or relax the Defence of India Act which was passed in 1971. Since then the things have undergone a change. I consider, therefore, the present Bill has no bearing on the existing situation of the country at the present juncture. So, I oppose this Bill.

Moreover, the House will agree with me that if there was any necessity of certain extraordinary law, it was to deal with the present situation prevailing in the country. To be more precise, the Defence of India Act, as we know, is a law meant to deal with extraordinary and exceptional circumstances. In this context, I would like to quote two sentences from the Prime Minister's speech while replying to the President's Address in January last:

> "....I did say so, but I would submit that the circumstances which developed later were exceptional and extra-ordinary. And, when something entirely extra-ordinary and exceptional takes place, you have to have exceptional measures to deal with it."

So, in this context, the hon. mover of the Bill will agree that this is a Bill which seeks to do certain things entirely different from the normal situation in the country. Therefore, I do not understand his logic that this Bill is necessary.

While moving his Bill, the mover has stated that always the Government come forward before the House with the same old arguments and, according to him, "worn-out argument." The constitutional provisions may be worn out, may be irrelevant according to him, but to preserve the integrity and sovereignty of the country this provision in Article 22(6) is very much relevant and, in effect, the Act is according to the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Similarly, before summing up, I would like again to quote the hon. Prime Minister who said in her speech while replying to the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address:

> "As I pointed out the other day, it takes a long time to construct,

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

whether it is a building, whether it is a dam or a project, it takes a long time, it takes a great deal of money and resources and involves many people. But to destroy, what is needed? One person can throw a bomb. One person can set fire."

Considering all these points I oppose this Bill and I request the mover to withdraw it in the context of the present situation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Before I start, I would say I had sent in an amendment to the amendment proposed by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. My amendment, for the benefit of the mover of the Bill, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee—Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has obviously, I believe, moved it with good intentions....

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, your amendments have already been disallowed by the Speaker. You may make a reference to them when clause by clause discussion stage comes. Now, if you want, you may make a general observation on the Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Very well.

The Defence of India Act is very complicated. There have been many amendments and changes. It is very difficult to get co-herent picture of the entire legislation including the intentions of the mover of the Bill—Shri Somnath Chatterjee to whose legal competence we will not be able to hold a candle. But as a lay man, what we read out from the Statement of Objects and Reasons as well as sub-clause 6 and clauses thereunder—c, d & e, the feeling of the hon. Mover seems to be that in the context of MISA, the provisions of this Act amount to, if not duplication, they amount to redundancy as far as legislation is concerned. There are two things to which he has drawn attention—to the declaration of Emergency in the year 1971, i.e. 4th of December, 1971 on the eve of starting of the hostilities when this Act was brought into effect and now there is new Presidential Emergency which has been declared 'internal emergency'. There is a conflict between MISA and DIR as far as we are able to make out. May I submit here, if we look to the rule-making power of the Defence of India Act as laid down 'Emergency Powers Chapter II' the entire thrust at the time of formulation of the Defence of India Act 1971 was on the possible hostilities that may start between India and Pakistan in the wake of the developments in Bangla Desh and the principal target was the enemy who has been defined under the Act. It was meant for the purpose of dealing with an external threat and emergency was declared in the country as a result of external threat. But, however, most of the political detentions which seem to agitate the hon. mover have been, as far as I understand, covered by MISA. But there remains on the periphery of this political power structure those parties which are opposed to any Constitutional changes and Constiutional developments. They are on the border line. This periphery is composed of yellow journals, goonda element in the urban sectors, people with extremist activities, goondas in Mohallas in the towns, in the interior of India in the rural areas....

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: What about S/Shri Ram Dhan and Chander Shekhar?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. member has been reading—the papers. They have not been considered as our partymen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not answer that.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: As it will go on record, it will appear as if I am unable to answer.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): They were members of the Working Committee.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: These people have been detained under MISA, and due to the political compulsion. Whether it is you who are out today those people who opt for a political career have to take it as a necessary hazard that there will be an imprisonment. Otherwise, you would have been doing some better jobs like interior decorations and selling flowers. When we take action we know what we are doing and if your turn comes you can do the same thing we are ready for it, don't think we are chicken-hearted. If there is so much of duplication during the period of national emergency, regarding the provisions of the DIR, if it is practicable to deal with the second line of offence, you can keep it in a state of cold storage. After the emergency is revoked, there will still be a period of 6 months. At that time the protection given to State Governments in regard to the detention of detenus under MISA will not be available. The classified document showing the ground of detention which during the period of emergency is not subject to be produced before the court will thereafter have to be submitted for the Court's scrutiny. Then the Defence of India Rules as sought to be amended by me will be in operation during that no-man's period of six months. That is the main thrust of my amendment. I would urge upon Shri Somnath Chatterjee to withdraw his repeal amendment and accept my amendment to his amendment whereunder it is kept under cold storage till the revocation of emergency.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): When the original Bill which itself was a draconian piece of legislation came before the House, it was camouflaged as a bitter pill in a sweet covering, and the sweet covering was a number of safeguards. We have seen how these safeguards have been removed one by one, by one draconian law after another. As a result, detention can be continued without any time limit. A person arrested in 1971 can now be detained without charge, without trial, without grounds, without any sort of a time-limit. This is actually life imprisonment without the rule of law. This is where external emergency becomes internal emergency. Arrests made to defend the country against external forces, have become arrests to defend the country against internal forces! This sort of reason exists only in the fertile imagination of this Government, and nowhere else. This is how Fascism has overtaken democracy in other countries, and we see how history is repeating itself, before our very eyes.

I would like to tell Mr. Naik with my tongue slightly in my cheek that he was absolutely right when he said a few minute ago, that any of us could have been assured that anyone in the Congress, the politician, would not be arrested like that. But, now they have set a precedent; it is a precedent which will continue and, after the elections, it is quite possible that they shall find themselves in trouble under the laws that they themselves passed if they remain on the statute book. I do not think it will really be necessary because, I am sure, we shall find always under the common law.

But, one thing I would like to caution the Government about, is this. That is that they keep on repeatedly saying that one of the reasons why the emergency cannot be lifted, and why the draconian laws cannot be done away with, is that there are forces growing in the country who believe in violence. I want to caution the Government against its getting into a vicious circle where, because these forces are growing, there is no relaxation and, because there is no relaxation, these forces continue to grow.

[Shri Erasmo de Sequira]

Sir, to our mind, the emergency was unwarranted; its continuation is completely unjustified. The quicker it is withdrawn, the quicker shall we have normalcy and the quicker shall we go back to our democratic way of life, where it is a tussle between the parties, rather than a confrontation between a government which has usurped power like this, and the people and this country.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In spite of Baroda bomb case?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUERIA: If you had heard what I said earlier, I do not think you would have said this. Obviously, you were not listening to me.

Sir, my friend, Shri Arjun Sethi, will probably agree with me that the only exratordinary thing, the only exceptional thing at present is, that a Parliament, which was elected in 1971 and was to run out of mandate on the 18th of last month, has decided to extend its own life at a time when this Government itself should seek a fresh mandate. It is the people who should decide this; it is the people who have got the right to decide who should run the country and, in what fashion; and unless they have the election when it is due and the free expression of public opinion becomes a way of life, nobody can call any country a democracy; it may be anything else. But, a democratcy is not, what India to-day is. It is for this reason, Sir, that I fuly endorse this Bill.

In fact, I would like to go much furhter—I have a Bill pending in the ballot—for the removal of the MISA Act which has been misused, from the statute book. We must know things through practice, rather than go by assurances which—we all very well know—this Government makes, and, by the time it reaches the lobby, that promise is not even worth toilet paper.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, जैसा कि स्वयं इस बिल के प्रस्तावक ने कहा है कि उनका उद्देश्य पूरी तरह से एम० आई० एस० ए० को हटाने का नहीं है, बल्कि वह चाहते हैं कि एम० आई० एस० ए० में जो प्रोवीजन किये गये हैं जिसमें किसी आदमी को बहुत अधिक दिनों तक जेल में रखने की व्यवस्था है, उसको समाप्त किया जाय। ऐसा इस बिल की मंशा है। आप जानते हैं कि किसी भी सभ्य देश में जहां पर प्रजातान्त्रिक सरकारें हैं उनमें किसी भी आदमी को बिना अपराध सिद्ध किये जेल में रखने का अधिकार नहीं है। और ऐसा सारी दुनिया के लोग मानते हैं कि अच्छा नहीं है न सरकार के लिये और न जनता के लिये।

यह बात ठीक है कि हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग थे, शक्तियां थीं, और आज भी हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश के परम्परागत डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स पर या उसकी बुनियादों पर हमला किया और अब भी करने हैं, और मैं समझता हूं यह तब तक जारी रहेगा जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में पूंजीवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है। इसको सिर्फ कानून से और एम० आई० एस० ए० से नहीं हटा सकते क्योंकि उसका आधार मौजूद है। आज भी हजारों पर्चे निकलते हैं, अखबार निकलते हैं। मुझे एक तार मिला जिसमें लिखा था कि मोरार जी देसाई को जहर दे दिया गया, और माननीय जगजीवन राम को भी जहर दिया जाने वाला है, सेनायें बगावत करने वाली हैं। इस तरह के पर्चे और अखबार आज भी निकलते हैं। क्यों नहीं इस को आप स्टाप करते ?

आप तो जानते ही हैं कि मीसा के चलते हजारों आदमियों को जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया है और ऐसे लोगों को बन्द कर दिया गया जो देश के अच्छे नागरिक थे जिनका सम्बन्ध इस तरह के आदमियों से नहीं था जिनको आपको बन्द करना चाहिये था। डी०एम०आई० एक्ट०डी०एम०को ही जेल में डालने का अधिकार नहीं है। एक पुलिस कांस्टेबल को भी यह पावर

मिली हुई है कि वह जिस को चाहे जेलखाने में बन्द कर दे। मुझे याद है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के एक कालेज के एक प्रोफेसर के खिलाफ उसने एक रिपोर्ट लिखाई कि वह स्टेज पर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ नारे लगा रहे थे और उसको पकड़ करके जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। जैसा हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि जब यह बिल इस सदन में पेश किया गया था और उसको पास करवाया गया था तब सरकार की तरफ से यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इसका बेजा, नाजायज, इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। इसका इस्तेमाल स्मगलर्ज के खिलाफ होगा, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ होगा जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस बिल का इस्तेमाल या तो उनके खिलाफ हो रहा है जो आपके राजनीतिक दुश्मन है या उनके खिलाफ हो रहा है जो इनोसेंट हैं और किसी तरह से गैर कानूनी कार्रवाइयों में हिस्सा नहीं लेते है। इसका इस्तेमाल आपकी नौकरशाही बुरी तरह से कर रही है। तमाम जो वैधानिक रास्ते थे वे आपने इनके लिए बन्द कर दिए हैं। कोई अपील नहीं कर सकता है। किसी को वजह भी बताना जरूरी नहीं कि उसको क्यों जेल में बन्द किया गया है। अदालतों को भी यह बताना जरूरी नहीं है कि उसको क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उसका क्या जुर्म है। दुनिया के किसी भी सभ्य देश में इस तरह का कानून नहीं है कि किसी को जेल में बन्द भी कर दिया जाए और यह भी न बताया जाए कि उसको क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया है। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है। अपराधी को यह तो मालूम होना चाहिये कि उसका अपराध क्या है?

संविधान में यह लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर नागरिक को कानून के समक्ष बराबरी का अधिकार होगा कानून के सामने सब बराबर होंगे। चोर हो, डाकू हो, गुंडा हो, बदमाश हो, मर्डरर हो, लुटेरा हो हर किसी को कोर्ट में डिफेंड करने का अधिकार है। आपको साबित करना होगा कि उसने क्या जुर्म किया है। शहादतें पेश करनी होंगी। लेकिन सैकड़ों लोगों को बिना कारण बताए हुए जेलों में डाल देना मैं समझता हूं किसी भी सभ्य सरकार के लिए उचित नहीं है।

फिर एक बात और है। सिर्फ सजा देने से अपराध नहीं रुकते। अगर आप समझते हैं कि छोटे मोटे कानून बना कर कुछ लोगों को जेलखानों में डाल देना काफी है या कुछ छोटे मोटे परिवर्तन करके देश में शान्ति स्थापित की जा सकती है और शान्ति भी सिर्फ रूलिंग पार्टी के इंटरेस्ट में, मुल्क के इंटरेस्ट में नहीं तो यह आपकी गलतफहमी है। अभी श्रम मन्त्री बोल रहे थे। वह कह रहे थे कि हमने बहुत से लोगों को जो श्रमिकों के खिलाफ काम कर रहे थे जेलों में डाला है। मुझे तो पता नहीं कि ऐसे लोगों को डाला गया है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि आम तौर से श्रमिकों को ही जेल में डाल दिया जाता है। अभी इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री रामावतार शास्त्री को पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया और उनका अपराध यह था कि वह आपकी पालिसी और आपके पक्ष में प्रचार कर रहे थे। यह कहां का न्याय है?

माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है कि मीसा को हटाने का प्रश्न नहीं है। लेकिन जो अनलिमिटेड पावर्ज इसके अन्दर मिली हुई हैं उनको कम करने का इसका मंशा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक को आपको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। जहां तक बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाए बिना वह सफल नहीं हो सकता है। आपने कहा है कि भूमिहीनों को भूमि मिलेगी। अब आपने लोगों की भूमि की भूख को जगा दिया है। आपने गरीबों के अन्दर चेतना पैदा कर दी है, उनको जागृत कर दिया है। अब अगर गरीबों को जमीन नहीं मिलेगी तो उनको मीसा के अलावा और क्या

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

मिलेगा, वह आप हमें बता दें। आप किसी भी स्टेट में चले जाएं इस प्रोग्राम पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। गरीबों में जो चेतना जगी है, जो आशा का संचार हुआ है उसकी जब पूर्ति नहीं होती है और उसके लिए वे लड़ते हैं तो आप मीसा लेकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो बिल पेश हुआ है इसको आप स्वीकार कर लें। इससे इसके बेजा इस्तेमाल पर रोक लगेगी। इसके साथ साथ यह भी देखा जाए कि इतने लम्बे अर्से तक लोगों को जब आप जेल में डाल देते हैं तो इससे आपको ही नुकसान होगा क्योंकि जनता में इनके प्रति सहानुभूति जगेगी।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल अच्छा है और इसे आपको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। डागा जी चले गए हैं। वह जो बोल रहे थे वह तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। यह बात ठीक है कि विरोध करने के लिए विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। मुल्क के प्रति जितनी जिम्मेदारी आपकी है उतनी ही अपोजीशन की भी है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

श्री आर० वी० खंडे (खरगोन) माननीय सभापति जी इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूं, इस वास्ते नहीं कि मीसा का हमारे खिलाफ ज्यादा उपयोग किया जाता है, बल्कि इस वास्ते कि मीसा का जूता उनको भी काटने लग गया है। जब यह सब को काटता है, तब इस जूते को बदल देना चाहिये। यह अभी यहां कहा गया है। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

इस मीसा के कुछ प्रावीजन ऐसे हैं कि उसके अन्दर किसी को भी पकड़ लिया जाता है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ लोगों को पकड़ा गया है, जब वह लोग आर० एस० एस० के हैं या नहीं, लेकिन उनको पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया है। उनको पकड़ कर ले जाने के बाद उनके जो डिपेंडेंटस हैं, परिवार के लोग हैं, वह बेचारे भूखे मर रहे हैं, उनको 10 महीने हो गये हैं। जो लोग जमानतें करते थे, उनके बेलेन्स पैसे ले ही रह गये हैं। इन लोगों के बारे में वकील से पूछा गया तो उसने कहा कि इसके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

ऐसा कोई कानून बनाना उचित नहीं है जिसके खिलाफ कोई व्यक्ति कोर्ट में न जा सकता हो। यह कैसा कानून हो गया। वकील ने कहा कि अगर आपने कुछ ज्यादा करना हो तो ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा आप ओम मेहता के पास जाओ। जब ओम मेहता के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हम देखते हैं, देखते हैं। देखते-देखते 3, 4 महीने यों ही निकल जाते हैं। तो ऐसा कानून क्यों बनता है।

कानून में ऐसा प्रावीजन होना चाहिये कि अगर कोई पकड़ा जाये तो वह उसके खिलाफ अपील कर सके। लेकिन इसमें कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। अगर पुलिस वाले के मन में यह आ जाये कि यह खराब आदमी है, या आर० एस० एस० का है, या इसने हमारे खिलाफ शिकायत की है तो वह रिपोर्ट कर देता है और उसको मीसा में पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं। वह जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता है। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि उसको जेल में खाने-पीने को मिलता है या नहीं।

एक चिड़िया को पकड़ कर सोने के पिंजड़े में रख दिया गया। उससे पूछा गया कि तुम को खाने को मिलता है या नहीं, तो उसने कहा कि खाने को तो मिलता है, लेकिन उड़ने को नहीं मिलता है।

डैमोक्रेसी में दो बातें रहती हैं, एक तो प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता और दूसरे एकत्रित होने की स्वतन्त्रता। जब यह दोनों ही नहीं होंगी, तो डैमोक्रेसी कहां है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

इस वास्ते मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि सदन इसको पास कर दे।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman, here the question is very simple. I think there is absolutely no need for continuation of this provision for an indefinite period of detention. Therefore, we should all unanimously demand that these clauses should be omitted.

Why do I say this? When it is an unlimited, indefinite period, the bureaucratic officers by themselves and also at the instance of some interested political personages haul up innocent persons who stand by the 20-point programme and are actually working for it. One such example is that of Shri Ramavatar Shastri a Member of Parliament. When he was going to hold a meeting only in support of the 20-point programme and speak on all the 7 points in favour of agricultural labour, when he was organising a meeting for that purpose, we know what happened. He was taken hold of and put behind the bars. So there is great, total misuse of this. Now we demand from the hon. Minister that there should not be any misuse of this provision. In addition, we demand its deletion.

I will now cite some of the glaring examples. In Bihar, 6 Communists have been hauled up under MISA. There must be political direction. What was that direction? The direction was against the moncpolists, it was against the smugglers, it was expected to be at least against those who are dealing in black money. those who were creating trouble, Anand Margis, pro-fascist forces. After using their powers against such people to some extent, they are used against genuine working class movement. For example, in Chindwara 7000 persons are being arrested under MISA simply because they have gone on a hunger strike without hampering production. That was only for one hour. They cannot sit in dharna in the maidan also. If they staged a dharna, that will not be allowed. They are going to be arrested. In H.P Anwar Ali Khan, a member of the state council of the C.P.I. has been put under MISA. In Orissa 8 persons have been held under MISA; they are CPI workers. It was a question of mobilising agricultural labourers, landless poor against the attack and onslaught of landlords. There also some bureaucrats, at the instance of some BLD persons and others who had vested interests, misused their powers. Such persons get more strength when it is indefinite. Therefore, I say that there should not be any misuse of those powers. We say that this should be totally omitted and it should not be unlimited period or indefinite period.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): I will not take much of the time of the House; I wanted to mention a few points. The whole House should unanimously agree to this Bill. Especially I request the hon. Minister to accept it and see that the Bill is passed....

An HON. MEMBER: He will be put under MISA.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: In their own interests the Congressmen should do it Consciously or otherwise, a Congress Member said that a time might come when this very Bill might be used against them. Today the Opposition are not in a position to pass any Bill. When by the quirk of circumstances they come to power, most of the Congressmen may be put in jail. Then also I will be feeling sorry because once have been associated with them, I feel that such a situation should not arisen where most of my friends were in jail. Nothing is impossible; in the present-day world nobody knows what would happen, who will come to power or when. Especially in a situation like this, where democratic values have been suppressed, you do not know. From this point of view I request them to

[Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma]

remove such clauses which are unnecessary and which enable them to put people in jail without trial for any number of years.

Thousands of persons in Madras alone, in Tamilnadu, are imprisoned. 25000 persons or more than that have been put in jails. The government have not denied that news. There are many persons who fought against the British for the liberation of the country. Do they deserve this? Is it for this that they suffered imprisonment during the British rule? This is not the freedom that people fought for. One hon. Member of the Communist Party was saying that even those who supported the twenty-point programme, who addressed meetings supporting that, was put in jail. I think they are still ignored and they do not try to understand the situation. On the one side, the Government is projecting the picture of socialism but on the other side they are letting loose forces more powerful than themselves to preach anti-public enterprise and so many things, private enterprise and what not. Let them be clear in their actions. For any eventuality, the Government is projecting more powerful force to the other side because there is somebody more powerful who is preaching quite contrary to the policies that the Government is projecting. Now, how long these thousands of people will be kept in jail? I think there was a judgement against confinement of a Press Journalist for such a long time. It has been very clearly mentioned that these detentions are illegal, I think, Mr. Karunanidhi's own son has been put in jail and he has been beaten up. Now, you have two kinds of measuring rod in the case of treating children. I remember that once Dr. Radhakrishnan said that all our children are children of mother India. Now, you treat these children of others as step-children. Is this the way of torturing these children and taking them in prison? Persons who are patriotic, who love their country so much and who have been fighting against certain disruptions in the country for certain values, have been put in jail. It is very unfortunate. You see them through the coloured glasses. First you see your own face through them. Actually they may not look like that but you are seeing through them with all the concentration of power Sir, I think the Government should come out in its wisdom and try to avoid pitfalls so that they may not themselves be put under this difficult situation Let them consider this Thank you.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Mr Chairman, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made by Shri Somnath Chatterjee and other Members on this Bill. It has been mentioned in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill that Indo-Pak War has come to an end but the Proclamation of Emergency has not come to an end. Though the situation is quite different now, there is no external threat —that is what he means—and hence there is no need for any Emergency legislation of this kind.

Sir, at the outside, I might tell the House that situation will exist for the continuation of the Emergency. Though the Indo-Pak relations have improved after the cessation of hostilities, it is in everybody's knowledge that Pakistan is building uo its armaments and weaponry and we can know the intentions of that country. To our knowledge there is no other country against which Pakistan may make its war preparations. The other day, the Defence Minister and the External Affairs Ministers, I am told even today, have mentioned about the building up of armaments by our neighbouring countries. Of course, it has been made clear by our country and our leaders that we have no territorial ambitions and we want

to live in peace with all our neighbours and with all the other countries in the world. But some of the countries who are jealous of our growing strength, who are jealous of our development and jealous of seeing our nation marching as one of the leading countries in the non-aligned nations in the third world, have not reconciled with it. They do no want to see India growing stronger. Some tendencies are there in the international field who want to create some kind of tension in this part of the world. The fact that Diego Garcia has been built up as a full-fledged military base would be another factor to indicate that we have to be prepared. Diego Garcia is not far from India. It was used for a limited purpose first as a naval base. But today it is a full-fledged military base.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why not use MISA in Diego Garcia? You are justifying this by referring to Diego Garcia!

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Our friends forget facts conveniently and speak as if there is no threat of any kind. I know he is a good lawyer and he has advocated the cause of his Bill well. I appreciate his arguments but not the logic or reasoning behind it. He forgets the situation in which the country is placed. We are a peace-loving country and we have made declarations that we have no territorial ambitions against any country. We want friendly relations with all countries, especially our neighbours. But still some countries do not allow us to keep quiet and remain without any preparation. We owe a duty to the country to see that our country is defended at all costs, should any such situation arise. We know the state of affairs on the eastern side. Our relations which were very friendly during the time of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman are not so today. They are a bit strained due to so many reasons. Of course, it is all the more necessary to see that we do not slacken our efforts to be vigilant.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Is it used against the pro-fascist elements in our country?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is for internal emergency. He is dealing with external emergency. The reason for the emergency still exists. Let me come to the other emergency which was proclaimed on 25th June last year. Who is responsible for that? Let there be introspection from members of that side. Who created that situation? The answer is very clear. Perhaps some of them might have repented, but some hard-liners like Mr. Chatterjee are not yet reconciled.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Sarjoo Pandey supported me. What about that?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I will come to him also. After all, you are step-brothers. There might be similar thinking on some points.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is my step-brother?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: He may be your full brother. I do not know. Even in your speech you have mentioned that there are reasons for such a provision against smugglers and antisocial elements. You have supported COFEPOSA.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said, this Bill does not purport to deal with COFEPOSA detenus. It only deals with MISA detenus who are by and large political prisoners.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Even as regards internal disturbances, when the Home Ministry demands were discussed, I said that there are some elements yet who are creating trouble, that underground activities, pamphleteering and sabotage are going on. They may be lying low because of the emergency and fear of detention. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: As Mr. Mohsin is replying on behalf of the government, does he think that the bill is for the repeal of MISA?

SHRI F H. MOHSIN: I am replying to the points raised by the various hon. Members. I will come to the point of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. The circumstances calling for the revocation of the Emergency do not exist. The situation still exists for the continuation of the Emergency. I will come to the period of detention. (*Interruptions*) At least now, there is some kind of a discipline. Otherwise, we have seen earlier days.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You see your own party-men. Every day they are fighting each other, in West Bengal

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Mr. Chatterjee had made a vehement speech, calling names and all that. I did not interrupt. But it is his habit to interrupt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is true. The Minister did not interrupt your speech, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Mr. Chatterjee and many Members who have spoken, have made three points. One is about the misuse of MISA for political purposes. Mr. Chatterjee has quoted extensively from what Mr. K. C. Pant had said when the MISA Bill was before the House. We have not changed that attitude even to-day. We don't say that our attitude towards the application of MISA has changed. I do agree that there might be instances of its misuse, here and there. There is scope for misuse of MISA. I do not rule it out. Members have quoted some instances. I do not say that cases of wrong application of MISA cannot be there, here and there. It has been made clear on the floor of the House that whenever such instances are brought to our notice—the Prime Minister had also made it clear many times inside the House and even outside—that is, whenever such complaints come to us, we ask the State Governments and we give them advice. In some cases, we can even revoke the order under MISA. That power is with us. I do not rule out the possibility of misuse; but I cannot agree that the cases of arrest, of all those who were arrested under MISA, is a misuse of MISA. Mrs. Lakshmikanthamma had said that 25,000 people have been arrested. It is a fantastic statement. Some others have given even higher figures, for the whole country. I do not know from where they get these figures. It is probably from their own imagination. I strongly repudiate the charge of creating such an atmosphere, i.e. of such a large number of arrests throughout the country. The very fact that the people who give all these fantastic figures were still at large.... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Chatterjee is very much outside.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Which fantastic statement have I made? Please point out one fantastic statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why don't you give the correct figure, as to how many persons have been arrested under MISA?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We have not arrested people who have not been a security risk for the country, or for the maintenance of public order or for the maintenance of supplies. If any person is a threat to the security of our country, we cannot show any leniency to him. If we leave such persons free, it will be a danger to the security of the country.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma has made a charge that 25,000 persons have been arrested in Tamil Nadu. Why can't you reply to that? You can say that it is 600 or 700, whatever it is. Why can't you say that?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have already said that is a fantastic figures and that it is not correct. Now your suggestion is another way of getting the correct

figure. I know the trap. We do not want to give that figure. But I will say that the figure mentioned by Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma is exaggerated and is not correct.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You can at least say that it is not in thousands.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): You can completely ignore that speech, because it is full of baseless allegations.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Unless my figures are disproved by actual figures, they stand.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I can only say that the new converts are more fanatic than the original ones.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I am no convert. I am where I am.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We know that you were here when the MISA was passed. Now you are on that side and you are criticising that Act!

Those who are a menace to the security of the country, those who come in the way of the maintenance of public order or the maintenance of supplies have to be dealt with severely. It is in the interests of the country to detain such people. We cannot allow them to remain outside and do whatever they want. MISA has been used only against such persons. The very fact that so many leaders of the opposition are outside and they are allowed freely to function politically shows that this provision has been very sparingly used. It is not as if we have punished all the opposition parties and their workers. Also, we have not made any discrimination on the basis of party. Some CPI members have alleged that their party workers have been detained. I can say that even some Congress workers have been arrested. This goes to prove that we do not go by party lines. MISA is not used to further the political ends. If that is so, Congressmen would not have been arrested. We never object to legitimate political activity. Shri K. C. Pant assured the House that MISA will not be used against legitimate political workers. I stand by that statement.

But what is legitimate? May be, in the dictionary of Shri Somnath Chatterjee it has a different meaning.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Who is to decide it?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Government elected by the people. We cannot leave that decision to Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya or Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The people have elected us to take that decision, and we will take that decision as long as they want it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You will say that as long as you are there. Once you come to this side, you will change your view.

SHRI F. H MOHSIN: I have never believed in defection and all those things.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You believe only in Aya Rams and not in Gaya Rams.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Mr. Chatterjee said that MISA had been used for political purposes, which I strongly repudiate. He said this was because we have been alienated from the hearts of the people. We know very well the hearts of the people much more than Mr. Chatterjee and his party.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You go to the people for votes.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We have gone to the people, we are not afraid of going to the people again. We know how much is the strength of our party and of your party. You do not believe in democracy and you say you think of the people.

Another most damaging statement was made by him, namely that the citizens of this country do not have

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

even the liberty which the slaves of America had. I do not know how he got this idea. Of late, of course the CPM have got more affinity towards America. Perhaps he is now much more acquainted with the American ideology or system, leaving out his former ideology. He must be a member of the China-America Friendship Society. His statement is utterly untrue and most damaging, and ought not to have been made. The very fact that these people can say such things shows how much liberty we have in this country. Not only in this House, even outside, there is freedom of expression, with some restrictions, of course, in the interests of law and order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He does not speak on the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: But why have you said these things? I have to reply to what you have said.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I spoke in reference to the Bill.

SHRI F H MOHSIN. I am also saying all these things only in reference to the Bill.

He has said that MISA has become the most hated word in the country It is only hated by those who are engaged in disturbing public order and the maintenance of internal peace or creating hurdles in the maintenance of essential supplies because they are put in detention, but the people at large have said that the emergency provisions have been a great boon to the country as they have effectively dealt with the above elements. I have already said that there might be some cases of misuse which we will certainly look into if they are brought to our notice.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Look into Mohan Dharia's case.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Again he made an allegation that it is used against workers, trade unions, Government employees, students, journalists, lawyers etc. I strongly repudiate this also. It has not been used against peace-loving persons but only against disruptive elements, irrespective of their profession.

One may be a lawyer, one may be a doctor, one may be a black-marketeer and another may be a professional person. But we do not make any distinction. Why should we? We are a class-less society. We do not want to create classes. Why should you differ? Supposing a doctor is a menace. Should he be left out?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who has said that?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: You mean only that. There is equality before law.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why are there three types of Ministers? He seems to be too much inspired.

SHRI F H MOHSIN. You made a very inspiring speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That came from my heart

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Don't you think that it is also coming from my heart. Certain situations of internal disturbances took place and they had to be met and therefore this provision of 16A was made under MISA. It is not as if by back-door method, it has been done; it has been done by the approval of the Parliament.

The second point was the inclusion of MISA in the Ninth Schedule. Of course, it is not for the fear of its being struck down by the Supreme Court. In fact, you have yourself mentioned that it has been upheld in the case of Har Dhan Saha of West Bengal. MISA has been upheld.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Previous MISA.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Of course, without Section 16A, that has been upheld.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is a very sorry state of affairs of the judiciary also.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The inclusion of MISA under the Ninth Schedule was academic only and not for fear of being struck down by the Supreme Court. The third point, of course—perhaps he has misunderstood the provision—which Mr. Chatterjee and other Members made is that detention could be made and the detenu could remain indefinitely till the emergency ends and six months after that. It is true that a provision is there regarding detaining a person till the end of emergency and six month thereafter. In respect of this provision, there is a normal procedure of giving the grounds of detention and reference to the Advisory Board also for those people who are arrested under this ordinary provision of MISA before inclusion of Section 16A. This says that the grounds will have to be given and the cases have to be referred to the Advisory Board for those who do not come under Section 16A.

(Interruptions)

You may not understand it, but Mr. Chatterjee understands it. So, the detentions under the emergency provision of Section 16A of MISA, however, are on a different footing. They can only be detained for a period of one year from the date of emergency, from the 25th of June, 1975.

(Interruptions)

That is why you are mistaken.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is that your knowledge?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am making a statement now. So, it should satisfy. They can only be detained for a period of one year and the total period of detention cannot exceed 12 months according to the present law. I think you are under mistaken belief that even those who are arrested under 16A could be detained for an indefinite period.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will you please point out that section? Let him read out the provision 16A. It is a long provision. He is replying on behalf of the Government.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is on record. Section 16A is there under MISA.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: So, there is no fear of anybody being arrested under Section 16A for an indefinite period. They can only be detained from 25th of June, 1975, till one year.

17.00 hrs.

I think, it was under a mistaken idea that Mr. Somnath Chatterjee vexed eloquence and made a very angry speech. There is no cause for his worry. All precautions have been taken in respect of all those who are not detained under Section 16A. There, of course, the regular procedure will apply; the grounds of detention will have to be given; the cases will have to be referred to the advisory boards. All these things are there. I do not think there is any need for any change in the present law. So, I do not accept the contents of the Bill. I oppose it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am obliged to the hon. Members, including the hon. Minister, for taking part in the discussion on this Bill. I had appealed to the hon. Members to see it not purely from a partisan point of view. My appeal was to see, whether we can make this very draconian legislation—nobody disputes that—a little less severe, a little humane and a little less barbaric.

I said, you have a power and you take that power to detain him for twelve months as the original MISA.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

provided. Now, you have amended Section 14(2) which provides that if, after the expiry of the initial detention of one year, there are other grounds or if there are no fresh grounds, even on old grounds, you can detain him again if you think, under your subjective satisfaction that, after he is released, he will be misusing his freedom What was thought to be quite sufficient in 1971, when the country was threatened by an external aggression, when the war was on, is not considered to be sufficient now. At that time, you thought that 1971 MISA was sufficient. After that, the Defence of India came in and then this MISA was amended.

When I introduced this Bill in 1972, the duplicate Emergency was not there. In 1972, the war lasted for 13 days. No justification was given by the Government although the war had ended by that lime and the Defence of India Act was made to continue indefinitely. I say, the necessity of this Bill has become more pronounced because of this new Emergency under the garb of which you have made such sweeping changes in the MISA that the people are worse than slaves in America. Those who have come within the net of this Act are not entitled to know on what grounds they have been detained; they are not entitled, to be taken before advisory boards; they are not entitled to make representations; they are not entitled to even go to the courts with *habeas corpus* petitions and they are not even made to be aware of the grounds of detention. What else is slavery?

Now, if you want to use that language it is just because you now sit in a majority and you can defeat this Bill. We have no illusions about it. But at least there should be a little heart-searching on your part if your heart has not become a stone by this time. It appears that you want to look at every matter from your partisan point of view. You say, "No, no. We do not look at it from any partisan point of view." But, I say, apart from that, there is nothing else. Even your close friends, my CPI friends here, have supported the Bill openly and strongly because they find that the working class is the victim of this law.

You have made a separate law for economic offenders. I have not brought the Bill for economic offenders. Whatever may be your justification for that, these measure are used primarily for political purposes. Today you are saying that all those persons detained under 16A will continue to be detained only for one year and that I have been suffering under a mis-conception. The section says that notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any rules of natural justice, the provisions of this Section shall have effect during the period of operation of the proclamation of Emergency issued under Art. 352 on 3rd December, or a period of one year from 25th June, whichever period is the shortest. That means that after one year lapses, you will have to give the grounds only; they are not automatically released. If this is the advice you were given, either the advisers don't understand or you don't understand. I have not made any submission without consideration. Under 16A, once a year elapses, you will have to give the grounds for detention to the detenus and nothing more than that; they are not automatically released because Section 13 as amended remains. Please apply your mind. You are now opposing my Bill under total misconception of the position of law, Mr. Mohsin. As a Deputy Minister of the Government of India you do not know what the law is and, on the basis of complete lack of appreciation, you are opposing my Bill—which I should have thought, is a simple measure. All your powers are being retained under the MISA; you are not asked to give up any of the powers. You brought in Diego Garcia and what not to justify the period of detention of one year. If it were Diego Garcia, then it is not your internal

Emergency which would justify all these Draconian provisions.

I know my Bill will be defeated, but I would wish to keep it on record for the benefit of anybody who may read the records of this House in future—if anybody has even that much of liberty, which today, they have not because the speeches of this House are not to be circulated outside. But, one day, I hope the people of India will have that much of freedom at least, to go through what is happening inside this House.

The Hon. Minister said that the MISA has been introduced in Schedule IX as an academic exercise—wonderful! The Constitution has been amended as an academic exercise of their arrogant power? The Hon. Minister has not said why they have amended Schedule IX to include the Election Law Amendment Act. The Representation of the Peoples (Amendment) Act has been introduced into the Schedule: for whose benefit has that been done, Mr. Mohsin? Is it for the common people of this country? You have included the Additional Emoluments Act and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act also in the Schedule IX for the benefit of the working classes! That shows your class and character.

I repeat that I stand by every word I had said in my opening remarks. The very fact that each one of the Opposition Parties here who has participated on this Bill has whole-heartedly supported it shows that your power is being misused and is being utilised against political opponents of the ruling Party. Every one of the Parties here has supported it and one of the Hon. Members who had, the other day, belonged to your Party, has also supported this Bill because she is now the victim of your machinations and your onslaught.

The Hon. Minister said that even those who are making fantastic statements are outside the prison. Therefore, persons making fantastic statements—may be even false—may be put in jail? You have not the courage to state before this House at least—which you say is representative of the people of this country—how many people you have put under MISA since the 25th June, 1975. Please give us the figure; then we will know how you are using it—properly or not, for relevant purposes or not. How can we know? Even the questions that are put by us are being rejected. We don't know how many people are under detention. If you think, in your heart of hearts, that it is not being misused, please tell us the total number of detenus under MISA. Then give us the break-up of these detenus, what sort of people they are. The other day you arrested more than a hundred lawyers just because they protested against the demolition of Chamber. When I say, of lawyers, I am not advocating for a particular class of people. I only point out how the misuse is being done. You demolish the Chamber and they make a protest, not on the streets, but by going to the Chief Justice of Delhi to make him know that this has happened, and when they come back in a bus, you hijack the bus to Tihar Jail. The police did that. When I say that lawyers have been arrested, I am not advocating for any particular class. What I say is that you are indiscriminately using this power, and that is because nobody has the courage to say anything. You have throttled the voices of the people; you have muffled the voices of the people; nobody is allowed to say anything outside. I do not know what will be my fate for speaking like this. This is the position in this country.

As I have said, my Bill is of a very restricted character. By this you are not losing your powers. I only say this: kindly exercise your powers with a little circumspection; after one year, release them, give them a chance, and if, according to you, even after one year's detention, he has not corrected himself and he still continues in his supposed illegal activities, you have all the powers under the sun to detain him again. I have read out Justice Krishna Iyer's speech. He does not belong either to the CPI or CPM or to the Jan Sangh....

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: He once belonged.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, a bad man! Do you, as the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, say that Justice Krishna Iyer's view should not be accepted because he once belonged to the CPI?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Do not distort it. I just said, 'He once belonged'.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Justice Krishna Iyer has expressed, sitting in the high office of the Supreme Court judge, his agony. He says that once the formalities are over, you cannot go on keeping him in indefinite detention; this is against all Constitutional guarantees. Justice Krishna Iyer does not fulfil your requirements now because he has said something which you do not like.

It was not necessary for the Minister to travel to Bangladesh, Diego Garcia, Pakistan and what not, because this was a very simple legislation.

The hon. Minister should have understood this. The Objects and Reasons are dated July 1972, but this is the fate of Private Members' Bills, it has taken almost four years for a Private Member to have his Bill and that too because I was fortunate in getting it in the ballot. Because I have got my chance after nearly four years, by which time certain things have happened which, according to me, justify more this Bill, you cannot say that this detracts from the merit of it; you cannot say that something was said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in 1972 and, therefore, this Bill has become irrelevant.

The hon. Minister, instead of making a very, if I may not be mistaken, arrogant speech and a fighting speech, could have given a little humane consideration to it. But they are incapable of it. Therefore, I still commend this Bill to the hon. House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Defence of India Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

17.15 hrs.

PROFITEERING PREVENTION AND PRICE CONTROL BILL

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to regulate the prices of essential articles of daily consumption and to prevent profiteering in such articles, be taken into consideration."

This Bill involves millions of people of this country and centres round the basic necessities of life. This Bill is based on principles that have been enunciated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of my Bill. To consolidate my position, I have stated in the Statemment of Objects and Reasons:

"The rise in prices, particularly in respect of foodgrains and other essential articles of daily consumption, is now to such an extent that both the down-trodden people and the middle-class people are confused as to how they will survive with their families...."

I have also set out certain reasons given by the International Labour Organization at Geneva, between 1963 and 1972.

This Bill was drafted in the year 1973 before the proclamation of emergency. The Government has taken certain important measures in this country not only to save this country from the on slaught, attack and infiltration and external danger but also to save the country from the

people who endanger internal security and peace. After the proclamation of emergency, and the launching of the 20-Point Economic Programme by our Prime Minister, a new economic order has been brought in the country and people have got a new life. The country and the people are very much benefited after the emergency and it has its effects on every walk of life. But still, this Bill is very useful taking into account the high prices of the various essential commodities in the country. Even in this emergency, the profit-makers are operating on a large scale. In my Bill, I have set out that 'essential article' means and includes all types of foodgrains, products derived from foodgrains, pulses, spices, domestic fuel including kerosene, edible oils, vegetable ghee, soap, selected and popular variety of cotton, woollen, silken and polyester cloth, sugar, baby-food, paper and paper products, drugs and medicines and so on and so forth. These are all articles of daily consumption.

I appreciate the steps taken by Government against the profit makers, black-marketeers, hoarders and smugglers. Thousands of such people have been arrested and put under MISA. One of the effect of these steps taken by the Government has been that the prices have come down of certain commodities. But I cannot say that prices of all the domestic and essential requirements of daily use have come down as they should have. It is, therefore, necessary to consolidate the gains of emergency suitably. I would like to quote Mr. George who is a very efficient Minister and he is organizing his Ministry very well and he will deal with these problems of millions of our people. He has made a statement very recently and it is very interesting that even after the proclamation of the emergency and the 20-point economic Programme he has stated it. I quote:

> "*Malpractices by traders etc*—The Union Government, said the Minister of State for Industries and Civil Supplies in Cochin on Tuesday, is preparing a comprehensive measure to give greater protection to consumers.
>
> For a long time now, the consumer in this country has been left to the mercy of unscrupulous manufacturers, distributors and retailers. Their malpractices take many forms. Short-weighing is the most common of these, but at worst it means only financial loss to the purchaser."

That means there are other forms also. Then it goes on to state:

> "They certainly need it. According to a recent survey which Mr. George cited, they are defrauded of Rs. 2000 crores annually through short weight and measure in packaged goods alone. There is no doubt that such trickery is rife....

It is only at the packaged goods stage alone there is so much defrauding. Mind you. Many of these packaged goods are manufactured by these big monopoly houses. Then it says:

> "So, probably to a greater extent, is adulteration, extending far beyond stones, in rice...."

This may also be tolerable. There are also people who possess the expertise and the technical know-how of the whole art of adulteration. They know how much size the stone should be and how it should be manufactured and mixed with the commodities without the notice of the consumer. Then it says:

> "Sometimes this is dietetically tolerable, as when pumpkin is added to what is sold as tomato sauce, though even that is strictly speaking fraudulent; at other times it is not, ground spices for instance being sometimes bulked out with additions which are potentially dangerous. Worst of all is adulteration

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

of chemicals and medicines, such as sale of alleged distilled water which is not biologically sterile."

This is how they are operating to the greatest detriment to the health of the people of this country. Essential articles and their prices have not been adjusted and brought down to the needs of the society. Therefore, I have brought forward this Bill suggesting various measures that may be taken taking advantage of the emergency.

Again there is another profit-making element which has been generated in this country. It is very interesting. There was a question put in the Rajya Sabha in 1975. The question is:

"Whether Government will furnish a list of the first hundred private companies, business houses or firms (excluding the public sector undertakings and State Corporations) who topped in making profits during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; (b) the amount of profits they made during the periods mentioned above."

Of course, complete answer has not been given. But it has been stated that the balance-sheets of a large number of companies for the year 1973-74 have not so far been received. The later information given was that the bulk of the balance sheets of these companies for the year 1974-75 have not yet been received. The total amount of profits (before tax) earned by them during 1973-74 was Rs. 434.96 crores.

This is how the economy of our country is working and I would like to mention—I need not mention the names of the companies as the House knows and everyone knows—how these companies are operating in this country. Here, I would like to quote what the Monopolies Enquiry Commission has to say:

"It would be wrong to think that the dangers of excessive concentration were not recognised by the Indian statesmen. The makers of the Indian Constitution were well aware of this potential danger...."

This is already prevalent in the country as everyone knows and how it is operating successfully. Therefore, they have inserted certain clauses in the Constitution to safeguard against this danger. Why was this aspect not considered by the Government? This is Article 39(b) and (c) of the Constitution which runs as follows:

"The State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing (1) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and (2) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

I would like to analyse this aspect on the basis of the situation that has been prevailing. Today, the companies are operating in such a way that the commodities are not being produced as per needs or the requirements of the society. You have hundred varieties of cigarettes, toothpastes, textiles, etc. Why should we not categorise the requirement of this country properly? This is a poor country. We are running such a poor economy. We have to consolidate our economic system. We are doing Constitutional and other structural changes and 20-point Economic Programme has to be implemented in letter and spirit. Unless this bogey of blackmarketeers, racketeers is uprooted, we cannot achieve the desired end. Mr. George has done an excellent work when he said that in this country the entire consumer movement is being paralysed. Sometimes this con-

sumer movement is being operated by the consumers.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Charity begins at home. Why should there not be hundred varieties of khadder?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Naik will agree with me that the system has to be changed so far as consumer movement is concerned. Manufacturing of consumer articles has to be streamlined. Cloth, medicines and other necessary articles of life have to be categorised after production. It is not only the manufacturing or producing system which has to be organised, but also the distribution system which has to be organised. But that has not been done. After the proclamation of emergency, even the receipts are not being given. The prices of some articles have come down no doubt, but actually the cost price has not been defined by the companies and they are not giving the actual facts about it.

In Haryana, after launching the economic programme, it has been said that the price of wheat has been reduced. The cost of wheat according to the information received by me is not less than Rs. 2. The company people are operating and sucking the blood of the people. That is how the consumer movement has been paralysed. The producers are not disclosing the cost price. Can the Government find out a machinery to see that the profit-making by these companies, specially in the case of the essential commodities is streamlined and regularised?

I would like to know whether the prices and profit-making in regard to the essential commodities enumerated in my Bill have been streamlined. It has to be streamlined by the co-operatives and consumer movement through co-operatives in the country. What steps have been taken in order to check the malpractices in the co-operative movement? That has not been done. Why can't you make use of MISA, etc. against all those monopoly Houses in Madras who are defrauding and indulging in adulteration, etc. I would very much appreciate if the Government has some machinery to have a check on these things.

The relationship between the industries and the consumers has to be established. The relationship between the consumer and the industries has to be recognised and we have to see in what line the industries make profits and in what line they are making profits not by the legal methods but by illegal methods. The company magnates are only interested in expansion of industries and liberalisation of licences. Do you know the reason? These liberalised licences come in handy for them to control our entire financial structure. In this way they can control our entire banking system. They can get any money they like on credit. Therefore, these aspects have to be borne in mind. Profiteering can be checked by certain measures. Certain important measures have been introduced by this Bill. I have suggested fixation of maximum prices of essential articles. There are certain articles in respect of which prices are not fixed by Government even till today. In regard to certain consumer articles we are at the mercy of those people. Of course, due to vagaries of nature, sometimes, prices go up. What we find is, by and large, in regard to consumer articles the correct price-tag is not kept. This has to be kept always. We should consolidate the gains of emergency. We should implement the Prime Minister's 20-Point Economic Programme. For these things, a legislation like this is very necessary. If there are any structural defects in my legislation the Government may themselves come out with amendments. Our aim should be to control the situation in the country

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

so far as essential commodities are concerned, and so far as profiteering is concerned. I commend my Bill and I hope that the House will support my Bill.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): I whole-heartedly support the spirit under which Mr. Lakkappa has brought this Bill before the honourable House.

Sir, it is well-known that one of the main reasons for a society like ours to flounder on the economic front has been the fact that the essential commodities that are necessary for day-to-day living of our poor persons have off and on gone beyond their reach. It is the experience of our nation also for the last year or so that once rigorous action is initiated and steps taken to control the fluctuations in prices, commodity prices do stabilise, within the reach of these poor persons.

So, in this context, Mr. Lakkappa has done a yeoman service to bring this Bill before the House. But the situation is a bit more difficult than what is conceived to be the remedy within the framework of this Bill. I do concede that this Bill will go a long way as far as the urban areas are concerned in regulating prices of essential commodities. But coming from a backward adivasi region as I do, Sir, I feel that the Bill does not go far enough. An instance comes to my mind. When I visited a part of my constituency I learnt to my great surprise that there was a block in my constituency where 90 per cent of the people have not had sugar to eat for the last 12 months. Sir, the simple fact was this. Though the price of controlled sugar is regulated, yet, the controlled sugar was not reaching the place, simply because the persons who would have had to transport the sugar on his head, there not being a road, could not possibly have sold that sugar in that area at that price after incurring the transportation cost.

So, I feel that this Bill should have also taken into consideration the areas which could have been benefited out of the controlled consumer goods, taking into account the difficulties of transportation. I think this aspect of the question should be given a very deep thought by the Government; it is an aspect on which rests the whole foundation by which we are trying to help the poor peasants.

Sir, the adivasi is a simple person; he is a person who is averse to untruth; he is a person who goes by the regulation. Had it been in any other area, I am sure the people would have had the benefit of sugar, the benefit of controlled kerosene But, for an adivasi, it is unthinkable to so manipulate the business as to show on the face of it that they are selling these consumer articles at the controlled prices by making a profit because he was forced to spend money on the transportation.

I think that given this provision in this Bill, what Mr Lakkappa has done would be a landmark in providing the services to our poor countrymen

SHRI B. V NAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must first congratulate my dear friend, Shri K. Lakkappa, our stormy petrel here, essentially for bringing forward a Bill as early as in the year 1973. From his comparative silence since 1973 to 1976, I had a sort of feeling that Mr. Lakkappa had degenerated in process for the last three years; but I am happy today and I would like him to revive to bring forward very progressive Bills at least in the future. (*Interruption*)

He could bring forward such a well-thought out Bill, in 1973 but subsequently he had remained fairly silent, that is what I am saying about him;

and be that as it may, I wish him the best. It looks very fantastic that while India, as early as in 1956, adopted an Industrial Policy Resolution, creating sectors, allocating certain industries and certain products for the various sectors—the State Sector, the Public Sector, in 1956 also, the joint sector was conceived with the States' participation in the private sector, is it not amazing that we have, till now, till the 8th of April, 1976, virtually even after about 28 years of independence and 26 years and more after India obtained its Constitution—not been able to bring forward a comprehensive policy resolution on pricing of the commodities in this country? It is a lacuna, I do not know why. I do not understand how industrialists in this country were able to get a resolution passed through, got the approval of Parliament to it and it is still operative to-day. At the time of the formulation of the Fifth Plan, what was stated to us by the late lamented Mr. Dhar, namely, basic framework and the groundwork done under the Industrial Policy Resolution, is valid still even after twenty years. But, in these three decades, we have not yet brought forward a price policy resolution. Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us as to the reasons why—what are the inhibitors and what are the road blocks—that has not been done when time and again we had been asking about the basis on which you were fixing the levy price for the farmers. It is a fair price What is 'fairness'? Is it based on the cost of production? Is it based on the basis of international market price of wheat or rice or on the open-market price of wheat or rice? Is it based on the competitive pricing? Is it based on a fair calculation of the amount of margin? Taking into consideration the small holdings in this country what is the basis of your levy pricing? From time to time we are told that FCI has incurred so much loss but the basic pricing has not as yet been defined.

Similarly, in regard to the 'input' prices versus the 'output' prices in agriculture. Now we have seen—according to the statistics that are available with us—that there has been a steep fall in respect of almost every commodity.

Further, Sir, there is price disparity in the wholesale as against the retail price of every commodity. I will quote from 'Times of India' dated 26th March the prices per kilo in respect of Delhi. The wholesale price of wheat per kilo is Rs 1.30 whereas the retail price is Rs. 1 60 per kilo It amounts to a margin of more than 25 per cent. As regards red chillies the wholesale prices per kilo is Rs. 9.00 where the retail price is Rs. 12.00 per kilo—a margin of nearly 33 per cent. The wholesale price of gram dal is Rs. 1.70 per kilo whereas the retail price is Rs. 2.30 per kilo. I can quote the whole gamut of them. Nowhere I find that the disparity is less than 15 to 20 per cent What should be the reasonable margin for a trader in the pricing of his consumer commodities has not been determined so far. On the other hand there is no relation—particularly in agriculture—between the 'input' prices and the 'output' prices. While the prices of wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane have crashed, the prices of the 'inputs' for agriculture have not come down. The farmer in India is the major consumer of these inputs. Even if we were not to take a lesson from USSR or other socialist countries, if we take USA they have accepted for the farmer 'parity pricing' To buy a pair of shoes with a bushel of corn was the basis on which Mr. Roosevelt came in the limelight during the first World War and he brought a legislation also in that respect. Now, they say that we will freeze the prices. While the salaried men want prices to be fixed because their real wages are more or less equal to the money wages but the same amount of protection we are not ready to give to the farmers which constitute 70 per cent of the

[Shri B. V. Naik]

total population of this country and who is also our principal voter. Leaving aside the political angle the fact that he gives us two square meals a day and is non-unionised and is disorganised still, Sir, this has never been done, that is, the principle of parity, namely, for a quintal of rice we may be able to give him one quintal or half a quintal of ammonium sulphate. Why can't you come to a certain rational pricing policy on behalf of the Government? On the top of it we try to bring in the Essential Commodities Act. Very definitely the provisions were made stringent. Thanks to the imposition of emergency—with all the negative recording that was done in the previous Bill—at least one thing it has definitely done, namely, the prices have been brought down. Prices have been brought down and blackmarketing is in check. Particularly that stringent provision in your Act that the goods of any person who is a carrier in a truck, bullock-cart or any other vehicle will be confiscated, impounded and forfeited to the Government, has worked as a sort of a damper. But by and large, we cannot say that the implementation at the district and below-district levels has, because of the association of some of our functionaries with the trading circles, not been tardy. It has not created that amount of dent in the trading. Otherwise there is no reason to believe why the fall in the wholesale prices, the fall in the prices which the farmer gets at his farm gate—there is no gate—at his farm house, does not get itself reflected in the prices of the essential commodities.

I would go a step farther than Shri Lakkappa to say that not only should we define it on the basis of edible oils and baby food, but proceed further—I do not think 90 per cent of our baby population eats baby food; our babies grow with their mothers' milk; thereafter if they drink cha or things like that, that is the milk they get. Some of them are elitist in concept. Good enough. But the basic problem is one of making an impact on prices for the vast masses relevant. For that, can we at least not try to over-administer, not try to bite something we cannot swallow? Identify five or six commodities which comprise 90 per cent of the demands of the 90 per cent of the people. Our levels of consumption are so low. And very correctly take that advice of avoiding the multiplicity of products that are coming in the market. Instead of a small group working in order to make the life of a small group more and more pleasant, more and more diversified, let us on behalf of the State identify a few products Have openings. This was discussed threadbare in October 1972 at the Ahmedabad session of the AICC, though it may not be very proper to quote it. It is possible to specify some products, proteinous products, something which is filled with carbohydrates, oils and fats and standard varieties of goods. It had been my privilege and honour at that stage to suggest that if you bring out a unisex type of cloth, a lungi and a jiba on the top which all can wear, like it is in some of the countries, these could be available at fair prices through shops opened. If the local institutions and local consumer stores do not come forward, you start it on behalf of Government. It is possible to make a large quantity available to the consumers. But if you forget the basis of these input prices, we will have committed a mistake because the incentive for production will go. If the incentive for production goes and the farmer produces less, then I think again we will be entering a period of scarcity in our economy.

Till now you have fielded the co-operatives, super-bazars—I believe the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies also deals with these—like an alternative to the private sector. For long years in this field—this is something which I know—there have developed certain

vested interests. I think it is time now when the whole structure has got to be revamped, particularly in the wake of our emergency when so many things are undertaken. If the hon. Minister were to be good enough to appoint a sort of Commission, a very high-powered Commission, they can recommend a complete overhauling of the whole structure. We know the amount of resistance they will meet with because most of the co-operators are powerful politicians. Powerful politicians are still more powerful co-operators. So there is a sort of a symbiotic relation between the two structures. Under these circumstance , if you try to put your hands at the roots of this organisation, I am quite sure, Mr. George, you will find a tremendous amount of resistance in favour of the *status quo* and against any change which we want to make in the basic sructure.

We have got suggestions to make. Even from the point of view of political tactics, if there was an opportune time to put a few knowledgeable people, appoint a Commission, please appoint a commission for the purpose of changing the structure, taking it out of those people who have used it or sometimes abused it, more for sectarian, class or individual interest rather than for public good.

Now with regard to implementation. I do not know statistics; it was stated that here were about half a million traders or even more in the country. The present law is that each one should exhibit the price of goods. How is it to be implemented? If we have to implement it properly, we will need a huge apparatus. We know the amount of bad reputation that those who implement the Essential Commodities Act, and various Food Acts, bring to the administration. It is something which we should not talk too much about. I suggest that for a population of 5000—10000, without relying too much on the existing agencies, a shop even at state cost should be opened. For 500 million people, it will mean about a lakh of shops. If we have the wherewithal, in order to help in the implementation of the half million jobs for the rural educated unemployed, should do it. It will mean something between unemployment and partial employment to keep the wolf away. Even a graduate will accept that. I have seen it; he says: give me a job of Rs. 120, that is Rs. 4 per day; or Rs. 150, that is Rs. 5 per day. You can give jobs to many graduates. Open some shops. Prefabricate them. This should have been done in 1972 when we discussed the problem of prices. At least now it should be done. The opportune political climate has come in our country. If the trader is doing something, there is no other way to hit the trader except to hit him in the prices. You must have alternative routes. Those routes should be completely accountable to the government, to the ministry of civil supplies and not to anybody else. This would be good investment even from the point of view of cost versus benefit. You can use that machinery for distribution of your inputs. You will have an alternative weapon in your armoury to fight the price problem rather than spending money on proliferation of bureaucracy and increasing the number of station house officers, inspectors who will be checking the fair price shops. If you do not want to do that on an all India basis, for heaven's sake why don't you give a fair trial to this idea in some pockets? Try it, particularly in those pockets where there is much unemployment, for instance, the hon. Minister's own State, in West Bengal, in my district, coastal district which is akin to Kerala where thousands of unemployed graduates are loitering in the streets adding to the number of anti-social forces. They cannot find jobs and in their frustration they indulge in naxalite activities. Their frustration is understandable. Therefore, I strongly commend the principle. We are not good draftsmen. But the principle is very valuable I completely agree with my friend Mr. Rana Bahadur Singh who has supported it. Kindly tell us. As usual you will reject it and request the Hon'ble Mem-

[Shri B. V. Naik]

ber to withdraw this Bill. But whether you accept the principle? If you accept the principle, kindly come forward—in your own wisdom which is something concrete within a few months and if possible give us an indication of the Statement on the floor of the House as to what you intend to do about this before the conclusion of this Session.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill.

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अगली बार जारी रखें।

18 hrs. —

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 14, 1976/Chaitra 25, 1898 (Saka)

GMGIPND - 260 L.S.—324 J.C.—Job I—2-6-76—978